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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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EMERGENCY SESSION OF STEADFASTNESS FRONT REQUESTED

NC081002Y Paris AFP in English 0955 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, July 8 (AFP)--All Palestinian organizations today unanimously requested an emergency summit conference of the so-called "steadfastness front" to counter "aggressive designs" against South Yemen. The front was formed by the Palestinians, Iraq, Syria, Algeria, Libya and South Yemen to combat Egypt's peace overture toward Israel.

The Palestinians today condemned a recent Arab League decision to suspend South Yemen's membership in the league. This followed the bomb assassination of North Yemen's president and the execution of South Yemen's president.

Resolutions adopted at the front's previous summit meetings last November and February stated that any aggression against a member-country of the front would necessitate a "unanimous riposte" of the front. (Iraq boycotted those meetings because of differences with Syria.)

EMERGENCY MEETING OF PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CALLED

JN071647Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 7 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has called the PLO Executive Committee to an emergency meeting to discuss the current situation.

Yesterday, brother Abu 'Ammar met with the Executive Committee of the Political Council of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. The radio correspondent has learned that the meeting dealt with the situation in Lebanon. Brother Abu 'Ammar also met yesterday evening with brother Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, and discussed with him the situation in Lebanon.

FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS EMERGENCY MEETING

JN071650Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 7 Jul 78 JN

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee today held an emergency meeting in Damascus. The radio correspondent has learned that the Central Committee discussed during the meeting a number of local, Arab and international issues.

PRC'S CHI PENG-FEI CONFERS WITH YASIR 'ARAFAT

OW072358Y Hong Kong AFP in English 2350 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Damascus, July 7 (AFP)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) Executive Committee, spent 90 minutes here tonight with Chi Peng-fei, deputy chairman of the Chinese People's Assembly (parliament).

Also present for the talks with the visitor was Abu Jihad, head of the military branch of the Fatah Palestinian guerrilla movement.

Palestinian sources said Mr. Chi (?Peng-fei) affirmed his country's support for the Palestinian people's struggle to regain national rights under the leadership of the PLO.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS PALESTINIAN HEADQUARTERS

JN0071745Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1700 GMT 7 Jul 78 JN

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Comrade (Bronich), member of the CPSU Central Committee, yesterday visited the headquarters of the Palestinian revolution forces in the south. There he met with Lt Col Hajj Isma'il, commander of the joint forces in the south, and the members of the Political Bureau of the Nationalist Movement in Sidon.

During the meeting, brother Hajj Isma'il delivered a speech affirming that the joint forces, which thwarted the Zionist occupation of southern Lebanon, have reorganized their forces and are now ready to deal with any contingencies which the Zionist enemy may create. Hajj Isma'il pointed out that, while confronting the fierce imperialist onslaught, the Palestinian revolution faced all the challenges to the Palestinian people's gains and helped create a progressive Arab base. Hajj Isma'il also said: We hope to draw more support from the relations between the PLO and the Soviet Union to enable us to check the imperialist onslaught in the area.

Comrade (Bronich) then delivered a speech in which he said: Our government and party firmly stand on the side of the Palestinian people's rights. This support by Soviet Government constitutes the basic line of Soviet policy in the Middle East. Comrade (Bronich) further said: Our program and policy concerning the Middle East crisis require that we stand on the side of the Palestinian people's rights and the establishment of the Palestinian people's independent state. We have maintained this stand and we will maintain this stand in the future.

ARAB LEAGUE WATCHING SITUATION IN LEBANON

NC0722225Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT 7 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 July--In its Saturday edition, the newspaper AL-AHRAM says that the Arab League General Secretariat is watching the latest developments in Lebanon with great concern, especially the Israeli violation of Lebanese airspace.

The paper cites Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad as saying that what is happening in Lebanon constitutes the most serious episode in the Lebanese tragedy and that all the parties to this tragedy must realize that the security of the Arab nation is threatened by an Israeli aggression, particularly at this crucial phase through which the Arab cause is passing.

EFFORTS TO AMEND ARAB DEFENSE PACT REPORTED

JN0091516Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1326 GMT 9 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 9 July--The Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' reported here today that urgent contacts involving several Arab capitals took place a few days ago to amend the Arab collective defense pact. Citing what it termed well-informed sources, the paper said that the proposed amendment urges member states to adhere to article one of the pact which asserts the desire of the member states to maintain security and peace and to settle conflicts peacefully. AL-ANBA' stressed that this amendment of the pact was to be discussed during the Arab League Council session in September, but the developments in Lebanon and Yemen and Ethiopia's planned attack on parts of Somalia, with Cuban and Soviet support, prompted several Arab states to request an urgent meeting of the Arab chiefs of staff to examine the provisions of the Arab collective defense pact and to take quick and practical measures against any danger jeopardizing the security of any Arab country.

AL-GHASHMI, RUBAYYI' 'ALI REPORTEDLY HAD SECRET CONTACTS

NC100950Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0835 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 10 July--The Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH reports today that secret contacts were held in the last few months between the late PDRY Presidential Council chairman, Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, and the late YAR president, Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi. The aim of these contacts was to prepare a plan to overthrow the National Front in Aden, which is led by the front's secretary general, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, and set up a new regime in the PDRY that would have closer links with the states in the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf.

The newspaper says that some of Rubayyi' 'Ali's aides, who knew about these contacts, were intelligence agents working for 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il. Salim al-'Awar, who was to carry Rubayyi' 'Ali's letter to Al-Ghashmi, was arrested minutes before he was scheduled to leave for San'a'. The letter was confiscated and a letter-bomb was sent instead. The confiscated letter contained the outlines of the plan to liquidate the National Front in Aden.

Quoting a PDRY envoy to a gulf capital, whose name is not disclosed, the newspaper reports that the National Front confronted Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali with his coup plan and asked him to leave for Ethiopia. A special plane was prepared to fly him there. Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, however, gave orders at the last moment to attack the place where the front's Central Committee was holding its meeting.

Quoting the same envoy, the newspaper says that Aden strongly wants to cooperate with the states in the gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. It is prepared to immediately abandon its support of the Dhofar Liberation Front, restore relations with the Sultanate of Oman, implement the agreements it has signed with Saudi Arabia, discuss the security situation and clear the atmosphere in the region.

The newspaper adds that a gulf state official suggested to the envoy that the PDRY Government release former President Qahtan ash-Shu'aybi, expressing readiness to receive him. The government in Aden has agreed in principle to this.

GULF STATES ASSESS SECURITY SITUATION IN AREA

NC080948Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 8 July--The Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH reports today that continuing secret security contacts have been initiated among the gulf states to make a quick reassessment of the conditions in the oil area in light of the recent developments in Yemen and of Aden's close relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The paper says that senior security officials have made several secret tours of various gulf and Arabian Peninsula capitals to strengthen their joint security coordination to confront the Soviet role in the gulf.

BAHRAIN

AMIR RECEIVES COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN MIDDLE EAST

JN081150Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0955 GMT 8 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Manama, 8 July--Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah this morning received Admiral Samuel H Packer, commander of U.S. forces in the Middle East, who is currently visiting Bahrain.

The meeting was attended by Premier Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, his highness the heir apprent, Minister of Defense Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah and Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES TROOP PRESENCE ON YAR BORDER

LD092323Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, declared that the kingdom's stand toward the South Yemeni administration cannot be described as hostile. He said that the kingdom's measures taken with regard to the South Yemeni administration are based on the recent resolutions of the Arab League Council and are within the framework of Arab legitimacy.

In a statement he made to SNA yesterday [Sunday], he denied the presence of military concentrations on the kingdom's borders with South Yemen. He said: The reports leaked by the South Yemeni administration about those alleged concentrations are just a political tactic to divert the attention of South Yemeni public opinion from what is taking place at home and to preoccupy them. His royal highness added: The kingdom's declaration of its stand on the YAR, after the assassination of Yemeni President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi by the South Yemeni authorities, cannot be interpreted in any way as being hostile toward South Yemen unless its authorities intend to continue their aggression against the YAR.

His royal highness confirmed that the kingdom, as a pioneering state in the call for Arab and Islamic solidarity, always wants the spirit of Arab love and Islamic fraternity to prevail while looking forward to the time when this spirit will prevail in the Arabian Peninsula states.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES JIDDA FOR HOME

LD100934Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0834 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Agha Shahi, foreign minister of Pakistan, left Jidda this morning to return to Pakistan at the end of his short visit to the kingdom during which he was received by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

INTERIOR MINISTER GIVES STATEMENT TO MENA

NC070939Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 7 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 7 July--Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has affirmed that the Middle East problem cannot be solved unless the Arabs show sincere solidarity, discard their differences and stand before their enemy as one man until they impose their demands on the world.

In a statement to MENA, the Saudi interior minister said that solidarity and unity produce strength while discord and dissension produce defeat. The June 1967 defeat and the results of the October 1973 war are eloquent examples of this, he said.

Discussing the concept behind gulf security, the Saudi interior minister said this concept means providing security and assurance to the inhabitants of this vital area and keeping this area away from superpower conflicts and interventions. He added that the gulf states feel that there are no impending dangers threatening their interests. Nevertheless, these states are seeking to coordinate their stands and cooperate with each other so they may achieve security cooperation that will keep dangers away from this area.

The Saudi interior minister urged officials in Arab and Islamic countries to draw up legislation on the local or regional level to combat subversive ideas and to protect their people and national interests from the wave of atheism which has begun to advance in some countries. He said that security men have a grave and difficult responsibility in this respect. They must maintain the utmost vigilance over the elements who are leading these subversive currents and eliminate their dangerous activities.

MILITARY FACTORY REPORTEDLY TO BE BUILT AT KHARAJ

NC081022Y Paris AFP in English 0935 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, July 8 (AFP)--An Arab military, electronic equipment factory is to be built shortly in Saudi Arabia, the daily AL-QABAS said here today.

The factory would be built in conjunction with the French "Thompson" Company which would hold 30 percent of the firm's capital. The rest would be held by Arab interests, the paper said. The factory would be located at Kharaj, south of Riyadh, the newspaper added.

UAE

PRESIDENT RECEIVES OMANI ENVOY, HOLDS TALKS

JN100853Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 July--UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received His Excellency 'Umar az-Zawawi, adviser to His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman, at Al-Bahr Palace this morning. President at the meeting were Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the President's Office, and 'Ali ash-Shurafa, director of the President's Office.

During the meeting, a number of topics that concern the two countries and their bilateral relations in particular were discussed.

The visit of the Omani adviser comes within the constant consultations and exchanges of viewpoints between the two fraternal countries.

His Excellency 'Umar az-Zawawi arrived in the UAE this morning on a short visit of few hours.

YEMEN--PDRY

SOVIET WARSHIPS REPORTEDLY ARRIVE IN PORT OF ADEN

NC0813211Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 July--In a statement issued in Cairo today, the South Yemen United National Front says it has received reliable information that five Soviet warships have arrived for guard duty at the port of Aden. The warships were taken from the Soviet fleet operating in the Indian Ocean and were given strict orders from the Soviet fleet command to stay at the port of Aden. Two of these warships are now anchored near Perim Island in the Bab el Mandeb Strait to protect and guard this island.

This Soviet military aid to the communist regime in Aden follows the secret military agreement which was signed during the visit to Aden on 18 May of Admiral Gorshkov, Soviet deputy defense minister and commander in chief of Soviet naval forces.

The agreement stiuplates that the Soviet Union will come to the aid of its ally, the PDRY, if it is exposed to foreign aggression. It also stipulates that Soviet warships will be stationed at Perim Island and that PDRY forces on the island will be under Soviet military command.

This agreement also includes a number of secret clauses. This proves that there is a Soviet plan to control the entrances to the Red Sea and to use the port of Aden as a staging point for Soviet warships to carry out espionage on Red Sea Arab littoral states, above all, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan and the YAR.

PRESIDENT MUHAMMAD GIVES FIRST INTERVIEW

TA0714144Y Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 7 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, July 7 (AFP)--New South Yemeni President Ali Nasir Muhammad said in a press interview here today that he is "ready to begin talks with North Yemen and Saudi Arabia without setting prior conditions."

In the first interview he has given since coming to power, the president stressed in the AS-SAFIR newspaper that his country "does not want any hostility against any Arab country" and expressed satisfaction with Algerian attempts to mediate between the two Yemens.

Regarding the build-up of Saudi troops on the border with South Yemen, the president pointed out that so far his country had been very reserved about the situation, but he warned "if the situation gets worse, we will defend ourselves and will not tolerate any interference in our internal affairs."

In this connection, the president said that the countries belonging to the steadfasteness front, opposed to Egyptian President Sadat's policy, that is Libya, Syria, Iraq and Algeria, would be prepared to come to South Yemen's aid in the event of an attack by "reactionary forces."

Regarding the decision by the recent Arab League meeting in Cairo, boycotted by the steadfastness front, to suspend South Yemen's membership of the organisation, Mr Nasir Muhammad expressed the opinion that this move was against the league's charter which seeks to safeguard Arab solidarity, the paper added.

The paper said the South Yemeni leader concluded by referring to the overthrow of former President Salim Rubayyi 'Ali, which, he stressed, occurred after the former president "had violated the basic principles of democracy."

AL-QABAS REPORTS PDRY PREPARED FOR DIALOG WITH U.S.

NC101011Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 10 July--Muhammad Salih Muti', PDRY Politburo member, Presidential Council member and foreign minister, has stated that his country is prepared to start a dialog with the United States and receive a U.S. envoy as well as the envoys of other states.

In a statement published today by the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS, the Yemeni foreign minister refers to Yemen's relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, stressing that his country wants normal relations with the officials in the Saudi Kingdom. He adds: All that is being broadcast and published about the relations between us will not affect our desire to establish this normal relationship.

Muti' confirms that the Saudi Kingdom has declined to receive a special envoy of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council, to explain Aden's views. He says: We will, however, continue to ask them to listen to us in order to explain our policy, which is firm and which has not changed after the recent events.

Muhammad Salih Muti' denies that three PDRY civilian pilots defected to San'a' during the recent events in South Yemen. He stresses his country's preparedness and eagerness to establish advanced relations with North Yemen and to keep tension away from the area.

Muti' further denies that there are differences between the governments of Aden and Ethiopia on the Eritrean issue stressing that his country's relations with Ethiopia are excellent. He also emphasized that his country's relations with the Soviet Union are good, that they date back to the independence era and that the Soviet Union extends aid to Aden.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD APPOINTS NEW PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS

LD092012Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad today appointed Ahmad Muhammad (al-Hayyal) as commissioner of the Northern Province of the Third Governorate; Abdullah ibn Abdullah as assistant commissioner of the Northern Province in the Second District of the Sixth Governorate; and Abdullah Salim (al-Labatah) as commissioner of the Southern District of the Sixth Governorate. Previous appointments relating to these posts have been cancelled.

More Appointments

LD071545Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo, chairman of the Presidential Council and prime minister, today issued two republican decrees. The first provides for the appointment of Hasan Ahmad as-Sallami as first deputy minister of education and revokes any previous appointement to this post.

The second decree provides for the appointment of Abubakr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Badhib as deputy minister for higher and specialized education. He also issued two ministerial decrees appointing Abdullah al-Jufri as general manager of the External Trade Company and Abdullah al-Hamzah as general manager of the An-Nasr Company for Free Trade. All these decrees are to be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and take immediate effect.

FOREIGN MINISTER ISSUES STATEMENT ON RED SEA

LD072038Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Press statement by Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti'--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] In the face of direct and indirect imperialist attempts to sieze control of the Red Sea, the PDRY Government continues to pay attention to the Red Sea, not only because the PDRY borders on it but because it is on the southern entrance to the Red Sea and undertakes its international duties to secure and protect international navigation in it. It has always declared at all the Arab and international meetings, at the Ta'izz consultative meetings and in the press statement between the two parts of the Yemen that the Red Sea should remain a zone of permanent peace and stability, and not be subject to any foreign influence or domination.

Our government still calls for the cooperation of all states in the region to implement this task and to exploit its resources for the benefit of its peoples.

The PDRY Government is well aware of the great importance of the Bab el Mandeb strait to the peoples and states of the world since it is a significant international waterway used since ancient times for international navigation and is in an important strategic position since it is a connecting link between most important international communication lines. It believes in the need not to obstruct international navigation through this passage which is vital for the good of the peoples and states in the region, in particular, and the international community in general. The PDRY Government stresses its respect for the freedom of maritime and air navigation by ships and aircraft of all coastal and noncoastal states, and nonviolation of the sovereignty, safety and security of the republic and its independence.

This clear stand by our government reflects the correctness and soundness of our domestic and foreign policies and reflects the readiness to establish and reinforce international relations on the basis of a commitment to the principle of peaceful coexistence, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

The PDRY Government, in its eagerness for fruitful cooperation among the states and peoples of the region, believes it is important for all states bordering this important and vital waterway to follow the example of Democratic Yemen by affirming the freedom of maritime and air navigation which will serve all the peoples of the world in the interests of stability, peace, progress and development.

YEMEN--YAR

FOREIGN MINISTER ANSWERS ALGERIAN CABLE TO ARAB GOVERNMENTS

NC071430Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 7 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 July--The YAR permanent delegate to the Arab League, Ambassador Mustafa Ya'qub, today conveyed to the Arab League the text of the cable which YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj has sent to Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika. The cable was in response to Algeria's stand on the resolutions which the Arab League's Council issued against South Yemen at the conclusion of its special meeting last Sunday.

Ambassador Mustafa Ya'qub requested the Arab League's Secretariat to circulate the Yemeni answer among the Arab governments.

Ambassador Mustafa Ya'qub said that the Yemeni foreign minister has firmly responded to the cable of Algerian Foreign Minister Bouteflika. Bouteflika had objected to the recent resolutions which the Arab League Council issued in connection with the assassination of Yemeni President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi and to the council's imposition of sanctions against South Yemen after condemning it in this criminal action. He added that in his cable, Al-Asnaj demanded that Algeria abide by and not depart from the Arab League Council's resolutions.

Ambassador Mustafa Ya'qub also said: In our opinion, Algeria's stand indicates at best that Algeria does not have any concept of what is taking place in the area and at worst that this is a stand of outbidding and failure to appreciate the responsibility.

Early this morning, Yemeni Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj had sent the following cable to Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika:

I received your cable to the Arab governments in which you described the Arab League's resolutions as a serious precedent. These resolutions are connected with the crime of the assassination of a head of a state which is a founder of the Arab League. They are based on Articles Six and Seven of the provisions of the Arab League's Charter.

The YAR, which is eager to maintain its close relations with its brothers in Algeria, expresses concern over the unclear information which has reached the Algerian leadership about the conditions in Yemen and emphasizes that the regime in Aden is nothing but a cat's-paw to disturb security and stability in the area. The YAR also stresses that it does not wish to escalate the current situation, that the perpetrators of the assassination of the head of an Arab state must be punished as a deterrent and that the Arab League Council's resolutions are logical and responsible and that it would be appreciated if the Arab brothers in Algeria would abide by and not depart from them.

BRIEFS

JIDDA-MECCA HIGHWAY--Riyadh, 3 July--Communications Minister Shaykh Husayn al-Mansuri signed at his office in Riyadh this morning the contract for paving the final section of the new Jidda-Mecca super-highway. The contract is for more than 56 million rials and the road construction will be completed within 20 months. The motorway will have four lanes each way. [Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD]

INDIAN AMBASSADOR TO SAUDI ARABIA--Jidda--Salim Sunbul, director of protocal in the Foreign Ministry today received the Indian ambassador to the kingdom, A.K. Hafizka. The latter presented a copy of his credentials. [Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1839 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD]

AS-SADAT LEAVES ALEXANDRIA FOR TALKS IN AUSTRIA

NC071252Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 7 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 7 July--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and his wife left Alexandria for Austria at 1300 today.

President as-Sadat was seen off at Janaklis airport by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Mayduh Salim, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of War and War Production Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Electricity Engineer Ahmad Sultan.

President as-Sadat was also seen off by Minister of Information and Culture 'Abd al-Mun'im as-Sawi, Minister of Interior Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, Minister of State for Local Government and Popular Organizations Muhammad Hamid Mahmud, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation Muhib Ramzi Istinu, Commander of the Air Force Maj Gen Shakir 'Abd al-Mun'im, the commander of Janaklis airbase and a number of officers in the airbase.

President as-Sadat is being accompanied on his 4-day visit to Austria by Chief of the Presidential Office Hasan Kamil, Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil and Director of the Foreign Minister's Office Ambassador Ahmad Mahir.

A journalist asked President as-Sadat what he will tell Shim'on Peres when he meets him in Austria. The president answered: I am in fact waiting to hear what he will say.

President as-Sadat was asked: What are you expecting Peres to tell you? President as-Sadat answered: I must not answer this question. Wait until we meet and then I may be able to answer this question.

Answering a question pertaining to a U.S. newspaper report that there will be progress in the talks since Begin will be staying in office, President as-Sadat said: Begin is the man in charge of Israel. I do not like anyone to intervene in our domestic affairs, so I am doing the same thing.

Arrives, Answers Questions

NC071915Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Jul 78 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat arrived at Vienna airport at 1700 today on a 5-day visit to Austria, during which he will hold discussions on the Middle East situation.

On arriving, President as-Sadat was welcomed by Austrian President Kirchschlaeger, the foreign minister and senior government officials. Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was not at the airport to welcome him because he was attending an urgent parliament meeting. Welcoming the president were also Economy and Economic Cooperation Minister Dr Hamid as-Sayih, who is attending the meetings of the joint Egyptian-Austrian technical committee, Egyptian Ambassador to Austria Dr Ahmad 'Uthman and a large number of Egyptians who had come to Vienna from all parts of Austria to welcome the president.

Upon arriving in Vienna, President Anwar as-Sadat answered a question by a journalist on the prospects of peace in the Middle East and his expectations following the recent developments. He said: As I have told you, I am always optimistic. Let us wait until I have met with the Austrian officials and with Israeli opposition leader Shim'on Peres. I will then inform you of the results of my meetings and discussions.

Asked if he is going to meet with U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Germany, President as-Sadat said: I have said before that no arrangements have been made for such a meeting.

After the welcoming ceremony, Austrian President Kirchschlaeger accompanied President as-Sadat to the place in which he will be staying during his visit to Vienna.

As-Sadat, Kreisky Talks Begin

NC0811447 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1124 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Vienna, 8 July--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky received President Anwar as-Sadat at the Austrian Chancellory this morning. The Austrian chancellor warmly welcomed the president and congratulated him on his safe arrival. President as-Sadat told the Austrian president of his joy over this meeting.

The discussions between President as-Sadat and the Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky began at 1130. The discussions will deal with the latest developments in the Middle East crisis and the action needed for the adoption of the necessary measures for pushing the peace efforts forward.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil is expected to meet with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. An expanded meeting will be held tomorrow morning which will be attended by President as-Sadat, Chancellor Kreisky, Willy Brandt and Shim'on Peres. It will be preceded by another meeting between Chancellor Kreisky and Willy Brandt.

President as-Sadat will leave Vienna for Salzburg on Monday. He will meet there with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

At the end of the meeting, which took place between President as-Sadat and Chancellor Kreisky, a press conference was held in which as-Sadat and Kreisky spoke.

Press Conference

NC0815167 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Vienna, 8 July--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has said that Egypt is working for the sake of a permanent peace in the Middle East and not for a separate solution. He affirmed that the solution of the Palestinian issue is the basis of what Egypt is working for, and it is the only basis which will enable the establishment of a permanent peace. This was contained in a joint press conference which President as-Sadat and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky held following their meeting at the Austrian Chancellery in Vienna.

The press conference lasted 90 minutes [as received]. It was attended by correspondents of news agencies, newspapers and television from various countries. President Anwar as-Sadat opened the press conference, saying: Before I begin, it pleased me to thank our friend Chancellor Kreisky for his invitation, which gives me the chance to see the friendly Austrian people and to thank them for their feelings of support for my initiative.

President as-Sadat then replied to a question on eliminating nuclear waste. He said: I wish to say that we have discussed this matter with Chancellor Kreisky. I fully approve of continuing with the arrangements in this respect.

I want to say very simply that I approve and I emphasize that the arrangements being made are in implementation of this approval.

Asked about the latest Egyptian plan for peace, President as-Sadat said: It is very important that I explain this situation. In Aswan, I had actually approved of what we now call the Carter statement. The latest plan we have presented is a confirmation of this statement, and, contrary to what is being said, it does not mean a retraction of this statement, because at the end of the 5-year transitional period the Palestinians must determine their own fate. This is contained in the "Aswan formula" and there is no contradiction between the Egyptian proposals and the Aswan formula. They are in total accord.

To a question on the Golan and Egypt's attitude toward it, President as-Sadat replied: No, I have not talked about the Golan Heights, nor have I talked about Sinai. Naturally, I have not talked about these two things because the solution of the Palestinian issue is the basis for which we are working, since it is the only basis which will enable us to establish permanent peace. At this stage we are seeking permanent peace and not a separate settlement. This is why I do not talk about the Golan or Sinai but about the basis of the problem, the solution of which will result in the establishment of peace. All other problems will be simple ones.

On Egypt's stand on Resolution 242, President as-Sadat said that the resolution includes all the territories that were occupied after 1967. This is how we have been interpreting the resolution ever since it was issued. There will be slight amendments to the borders, specifically in the West Bank only. This is our stand. Israel has another stand, but this is our stand.

I believe that world public opinion is on our side regarding the interpretation of Resolution 242. This interpretation was also confirmed in the report of the U.S. envoy, Arthur Goldberg; namely, that the resolution includes all the territories except for some slight amendments in the West Bank. We have not said anything other than this in our statements.

Asked about the outcome of his discussions with Kreisky, President as-Sadat said: I am always happy to meet with Kreisky and to discuss with him everything pertaining to the Middle East issue. I always remember the important discussions I had at Kreisky's home when I was here 2 years ago. The discussions were important. Whenever I hold similar discussions and meet with Kreisky, I am pleased with the amicable, sincere discussions we have. We are aware that peace is at a turning point now. I shall meet with Brandt and Peres. We hope that these discussions will bring us closer to our goal, which is a just peace.

President as-Sadat said: I am in constant touch with the U.S. President. My approval of the recent U.S. proposal that the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers meet in London indicates that I want to continue the discussions to push the wheel of peace forward. Egypt's approval of this meeting also indicates our appreciation of U.S. President Carter's efforts.

Asked about the possibility of his meeting with President Carter during his visit, President as-Sadat said: I will be leaving Austria before the U.S. President arrives in Europe.

Concluding his press conference, President as-Sadat made a short statement in German, saying: In conclusion, I must not forget to greet the Austrian people and note the hospitality accorded me since my first visit to Austria.

Chancellor Kreisky, asked about his attitude toward President as-Sadat's proposals, especially in view of his known support for the rights of the Arabs and the Palestinian people, said: I do not want to comment on President as-Sadat's proposals because this matter does not directly concern me; it directly concerns the parties concerned. He added: I am always prepared to make all the necessary contacts if I am asked to do so, especially in the cases in which I feel that the parties want that. In the years I have known President as-Sadat and after my first meeting with him, I was able to realize when such contacts could be acceptable. I did not fail to do so again this time.

Kreisky Comments

NC081616Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] This afternoon President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky held a press conference following their 90-minute session of official talks. During these talks they discussed the Middle East situation in light of Egypt's efforts to find a durable and just solution to the Middle East question.

After the session Chancellor Bruno Kreisky made a statement to the radio team in which he said: Had it not been for the historic initiative which President as-Sadat undertook by visiting Jerusalem, there would not have been a change in the Middle East situation, nor would the change in relation to the Middle East question have been on such an international level, affecting the stands of some countries and the stands of some Israeli circles themselves.

Tomorrow, President as-Sadat will meet with former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt. After this meeting a quadripartite meeting will be held, which will be attended by President as-Sadat, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt and the leader of the Israeli opposition, Shim'on Peres. They will discuss various aspects of the Middle East question.

At the end of the meeting, President as-Sadat, Chancellor Kreisky, former Chancellor Brandt and Peres will hold a press conference to answer the questions of newsmen and correspondents of world press agencies.

On Sunday President as-Sadat will meet in Salzburg with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

This afternoon Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil will meet with the Austrian foreign minister to discuss questions of concern to the two countries and ways to strengthen cooperation between them in various fields.

Foreign Ministers Meet

NC081930Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil has met with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. During the 1-hour meeting, they discussed the Middle East situation and the results of efforts which Egypt is exerting to find a peaceful solution in the area.

After the meeting the Austrian foreign minister praised the efforts being exerted by Egypt in this respect. He expressed Austria's support for the efforts. He said a peaceful solution should be based on Resolution 242. He added that the resolution means withdrawal from all the Arab territories and not withdrawal from occupied territories as Israel interprets it. He indicated the need for the Palestinian people to decide their fate and called on the European states to take a stand that would give impetus to the peace process in the area.

Kamil said his talks with the Austrian foreign minister had been positive and had centered on the Middle East situation. Referring to the London conference, which is scheduled to be held in the second half of July, Kamil said that Israel has not yet responded to the invitation from President Carter.

Kreisky Makes Statement

NC090752Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 July--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has emphasized that President Anwar as-Sadat's initiative has brought about a change in world public opinion that would not have taken place for centuries had it not been for his trip to Jerusalem.

In statements to Egyptian journalists now in Vienna and published by the newspapers AL-AHRAM and AL-JUMHURIYAH today, Kreisky said that his talks with President as-Sadat dealt with the bilateral relations between Egypt and Austria, with emphasis on the Middle East problem.

Kreisky said: President as-Sadat gave a splendid and very important analysis of the current Middle East situation. I can say that President as-Sadat has been very resolute and confident that his initiative will be a basis for the peace process, and that he is aware of the problems that stand in the way of peace.

Kreisky added: I have been very impressed by President as-Sadat's wisdom and patience. I believe that patience is the secret weapon during the present phase. The best proof of this is the change that has been brought about in public opinion, especially since the effort to enlist public opinion for a complicated problem like the Middle East crisis is an extremely difficult process. Despite this, we have seen the results of that effort.

Bruno Kreisky emphasized that President as-Sadat's bold, historic initiative, in a short time, has brought about a fundamental change not only in U.S. public opinion but also in that of the European societies, particularly in West Europe.

Kreisky said that his talks with President as-Sadat have also dealt with the situation in Africa, in which President as-Sadat has shown increasing interest.

Regarding President as-Sadat's meeting with Peres, the Austrian chancellor said: Matters are very complicated in Israel. I do not interfere in Israel policy. I have provided Peres with the opportunity of this meeting. The Israeli Labor Party has expressed its readiness to offer territorial concessions and has said that it is prepared to make such concessions. Kreisky said that President as-Sadat has informed him of his proposals regarding the West Bank and Gaza.

AS-SADAT, KREISKY, BRANDT, PERES HOLD MEETING

NC091210Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Vienna, 9 July--The quadripartite meeting between President Anwar as-Sadat, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Socialist International leader Willy Brandt and Israeli Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres began at the Austrian Chancellery in Vienna this morning.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky received Willy Brandt at 1100 Vienna time. President as-Sadat arrived shortly after 1105. The three then held a 30-minute meeting. Israeli opposition leader Shim'on Peres then joined the meeting, which is still in progress. President as-Sadat, Brandt, Kreisky and Peres are scheduled to hold a joint press conference when the meeting ends.

Press Conference

NC091630Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Vienna, 9 July--Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt, speaking at today's press conference in Vienna held following the quadripartite conference, said that it is imperative that he and Bruno Kreisky, Austrian chancellor and one of the pillars of the Socialist International, should mediate with the states interested in the Middle East issue to promote peace in the region. He added: I firmly believe that the international community can contribute to peace in the Middle East.

During this press conference--which was attended by President as-Sadat, Bruno Kreisky, Willy Brandt and Shim'on Peres, leader of the Israeli Labor Party--Peres said that the Israeli Labor Party admits that the Palestinian problem must be solved and the Palestinians have a right to control their own fate and express their wishes. He added: We believe that such a solution can be found through Jordan in that the Palestinians would have a state and an entity within the Jordanian regime.

Speaking at the press conference, President as-Sadat said that without new elements in the Israeli position it will be difficult to resume the negotiations, because in this case we would be speaking two different languages.

President as-Sadat said that he held talks with Shim'on Peres not as a negotiator representing the Israeli Government. He said his discussions with Peres were a continuation of the dialog he began with him last year. The president said that Peres expressed his views regarding the question of giving a boost to the peace process, and that they agree on and fully understand the importance of mediation by the Socialist International in this connection.

He added: This does not mean that I do not wish to meet with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. It means that unless the Israeli Government comes up with new elements, it will not be possible for us to meet again. The president stressed that he insists that there should be new elements in Begin's position to warrant meeting him again.

The press conference began at 1330 Vienna time--1430 Cairo time--and it lasted for 1 whole hour. Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky opened the conference by welcoming everyone. He then briefly reviewed what went on during the quadripartite meeting which was held at the chancellory in Vienna and which lasted for 2 and a half hours.

Kreisky said that the discussions at the quadripartite meeting had dealt with: 1. The pending problems in the committee which Willy Brandt is chairing within the context of the Socialist International and the work awaiting this committee; 2. The committee for the dialog between the developed North and the poor South.

Kreisky added: At the meeting Brandt presented important information regarding the North-South dialog. As you know, the dialog has not yet borne fruit. Kreisky said that during the meeting Brandt discussed proposals for reactivating this dialog. Kreisky added that President as-Sadat was the second speaker at the quadripartite meeting in his capacity as president of a southern country. The president commented on the review made by Chancellor Brandt.

Kreisky said that Shim'on Peres in turn commented on the relations between the North and South in light of Brandt's statement. Kreisky said: I then commented on the same subject.

Chancellor Kreisky said that after discussing the subject of the North and South and the role of the Socialist International in this respect, President as-Sadat discussed the Middle East problem and expressed his views on developments in this problem. Peres then commented on President as-Sadat's statement on this problem. Kreisky said: Chancellor Willy Brandt and I were good listeners during the dialog between President as-Sadat and Peres. It was in fact an excellent dialog.

Kreisky said that President as-Sadat and Shim'on Peres will speak now at the press conference about the details of their dialog. Reporters then began asking questions. The first question, addressed to President as-Sadat and Shim'on Peres, asked them to summarize their dialog and whether there was anything new.

The president replied: I am grateful to Chancellor Kreisky for making this meeting with my friend Willy Brandt and Mr Peres possible. It was a good opportunity for a general review in relation to the Socialist International, which we are eager to acquaint with the real situation in the Middle East question. The talks were constructive. I presented my views and Peres presented his and each one made his comment. It was really a happy meeting. As you know, Mr Peres does not represent his government, but he came in his capacity as leader of the Labor Party. We exchanged views on the possibility of giving a new thrust to the peace process. I will meet with Mr Shim'on Peres once again at 1700 today in my suite in the Imperial Hotel. We will conclude the discussions we began at our quadripartite meeting.

Mr Peres then answered the same question. He said: I have nothing to add to what President as-Sadat said. I am looking forward to this afternoon's meeting with President as-Sadat. Then I will see what I can add to what the president said.

The second question was from the correspondent of the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA to Brandt and Kreisky about the possibilities of convening the Geneva conference and whether they prefer bilateral or collective talks. Kreisky said: A conference like the Geneva conference cannot be held until specific results are achieved and complete preparations made. Without this it will have little value. This is not only my view but the view of most of the leaders of other countries. The Geneva conference could be useful if good preparations are made for it.

A correspondent of the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV asked President as-Sadat about his statement to the Washington POST in which he said that if the London conference fails the United States should then present its proposals.

The president answered: I have previously stated that if the London conference fails then this will lead to serious consequences. The president added: I hope it will not fail.

President as-Sadat added: When I said that the United States should intervene between us, I did not mean that a solution should be imposed upon us or upon Israel. I am against the superpowers dictating any solution. During my most recent visit to the United States, I asked President Carter, the Senate and the House of Representatives to deal with the question as real partners; namely, that if difficulties arise the United States could exert efforts to eliminate them and make it possible to overcome these difficulties.

The president added: I wish to tell you here that the first disengagement agreement was an American proposal. You know that both Egypt and Israel have good relations with the United States. We both trust the United States. I can further say that Israel has special relations with the United States and that this provides a good opportunity for overcoming any obstacles to peace.

Peres answered a question about the trials of Jews in Russia and the role of the Socialist International in confronting such trials. He said that the position of the Israeli Labor Party is clear and unchanged on this problem and the problems of human rights. He added: We are happy with the steps taken by the Socialist International and especially by Brandt and Kreisky in this connection. We will resume our discussions on this topic tomorrow, especially since the trial begins tomorrow.

President as-Sadat and Shim'on Peres were asked about the chances of establishing peace in the Middle East and the points of agreement between them. The president said: This question is premature because we will resume the talks in the afternoon. Each one of us has voiced his views. Brandt and Kreisky also spoke on the same subject. When I said that today's meeting was a happy one, I did not mean that our views were identical on everything. There are still points of disagreement. However, I believe that when we sit down as civilized people and discuss these differences it will be easy for us to pave the way to a durable peace in our region. Answering the same question Peres said: President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem had great effects which are still continuing. I have not come here to negotiate. I have benefited a lot from what President as-Sadat told me.

AL-AHRAM's correspondent asked Brandt and Peres about the chances for peace in the Middle East and about the Labor Party's views regarding withdrawal from the occupied territories and the Palestinian people's rights.

Peres said: I admit that there is a Palestinian problem, that this problem must be resolved in an acceptable manner, and that the Palestinians have a right to control their own fate and express their wishes. I believe that the best solution to the Palestinian problem would be within a Jordanian framework. As you know, many Palestinians have Jordanian citizenship. There are two theories regarding the settlement of the Palestinian problem. Some say let us settle the Palestinian problem and peace will be established.

Others say let us search for peace and then proceed to solve the Palestinian problem. I believe that the present negotiations between Egypt and Israel are the best way to solve the Palestinian problem. Therefore, we hope that the talks between Egypt and the Israeli Government will continue, because they represent the best hope for settling all these problems.

Answering the same question, Brandt said: I think after this meeting that we can appeal to all our friends in the world to support the peace effort. Before addressing such an appeal we had to see the full picture, and this is what we tried to do during our meeting today. We will exert our efforts in light of President as-Sadat's great initiative.

Asked whether it would be useful to meet again with Begin, President as-Sadat said: I said before that unless Israel submits new elements it would be difficult for us to meet again for the simple reason that we speak different languages. I met with Mr Peres, but this was not negotiations. We are completing what we began in February in Salzburg. Each of us expressed his views. We want the assistance of the Socialist International. When we can speak one language then we will meet. This does not mean that I do not want to meet with Mr Begin, but when new elements and new views are presented I will be prepared to meet with him.

Peres answered a question about his meeting with Begin before he arrived and whether he represents Begin and what can be done to give a thrust to the peace process. He said: I am not representing Begin. It was natural to meet with him before I came here. Naturally, if I could offer something useful I would not hesitiate to do so. We in Israel have a government and opposition, but we are one state. There is no opposition to peace. I did not come here as the leader of the opposition but as the leader of the Labor Party.

Peres added: We are doing whatever we can as a party for the success of President as-Sadat's initiative. Shim'on Peres was asked a question by correspondent of the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH about the latest Egyptian proposals, which Peres has said are not inconsistent with the Aswan formula. Peres answered: In fact there was no time to discuss the latest Egyptian proposals. Our discussions at noon today were general. I hope we will discuss these proposals at our next meeting this afternoon, although I believe that the press conference President as-Sadat gave yesterday and his comments on these proposals are highly significant. He added: The meeting of the foreign ministers in London will be of utmost importance. I am aware that there is a gap between the two sides. Mountains do not meet but men meet. I believe that when men meet they can overcome obstacles.

Answering a question from an Israeli correspondent about Jerusalem and the situation in Lebanon, President as-Sadat said: I have not received any answer from the Israeli side regarding the Jersualem problem. All I have heard are some press comments. We will learn the facts at the London meeting.

As for Lebanon, the president said: It is a tragedy. I have exerted all my efforts to prevent what is happening now. However, I cannot do that by myself. I ask all parties to attempt to end this tragedy.

Asked by the same correspondent whether he still upholds the call he made in Jerusalem that the October war be the last, the president said: I still uphold the same view.

The press conference ended with a message the president addressed in German to Austrian and German-speaking peoples, thanking them for their hospitality and friendly reception and for their appreciation of his initiative.

As-Sadat, Peres Meet Again

NC091913Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat met this evening with Israeli opposition leader Shim'on Peres to resume the general discussion on the Middle East developments.

Meanwhile, the Socialist International chairman and former West German chancellor, Willy Brandt, made a statement to the radio team in Vienna in which he praised President as-Sadat's peace initiative. He said that despite the difficulties facing him, President as-Sadat continues to work for a just and lasting peace in the area.

Willy Brandt said that he may visit the Arab Republic of Egypt in the fall.

KREISKY, BRANDT WORKING ON MIDEAST FORMULA

NC092010Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Vienna, 9 July--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has said that he and Social Democratic Party Chairman Willy Brandt will spend today and tomorrow drawing up a formula to serve as a basis for solving the Middle East problem. The formula will be based on what they heard yesterday and today regarding this problem. He said that this formula will be announced tomorrow in Vienna.

Kreisky added that this formula will be presented to the office of Socialist International in Paris for discussion at its meeting in September.

In a statement he made after his second meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat, Shim'on Peres and Willy Brandt tonight, Kreisky said that this formula will be a basis for a peaceful solution to the problem and that he and the former German chancellor are drawin up the formula. This means that neither President as-Sadat nor Peres will have any connection with it.

Kreisky added that this formula, after its approval by the meeting of the Paris office, will be morally binding upon all members of the Socialist International, including the Israeli Labor Party. A representative or the leader of the Israeli Labor Party will attend the meeting at the Socialist International office in Paris next September.

Asked about the possibility of another meeting between President as-Sadat and Peres, Kreisky said that nothing definite has been decided in this respect, although the spirit he felt would seem to indicate a continuation of the dialog.

Asked about the possibility of President as-Sadat meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Kreisky said that he has not heard anything about the likelihood of such a meeting.

Asked whether the formula he and Brandt plan to work out will be consistent with the U.S. efforts, Kreisky said that the Socialist International is an independent organization, although he personally believes that it will be in line with the U.S. efforts.

Kreisky spoke about his personal efforts for a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem. He said: For some time I have been working on finding a peaceful solution to the problem. At one time I was appointed by the Socialist International as chairman of a factfinding commission set up to explore the possibility of finding a peaceful solution to the problem. I consider the formula which I will announce tomorrow to be the conclusion of the commission's work and a crowning of my mission.

Asked whether the formula he will announce is close to the Aswan formula, he said: This formula will be announced tomorrow. You know the Aswan formula and you can compare the two.

President as-Sadat held a 2-hour separate meeting with Shim'on Peres, leader of the Israeli Labor Party, at 1700 today Vienna time. They were later joined by Willy Brandt and Austrian Chancellor Kreisky. The quadripartite meeting lasted 30 minutes.

At the end of the meeting, which was held in the Imperial Hotel where President as-Sadat is staying, Kreisky held a press conference at which he announced that the meeting between President as-Sadat and Peres was not a meeting for negotiations but for discussion. Kreisky said that during his participation in part of this meeting he sensed that it was full of understanding. He said he is personally satisfied with these talks. He added that he is happy because the situation which had seemed to be in a stalemate now seems to be at the stage of a continuous dialog. He said he is very happy at this.

PRESS ON UPCOMING LONDON MEETING, PEACE EFFORTS

NC090947Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] In its commentary entitled: "Not a Resumption of the Negotiations," the newspaper AL-AHRAM today throws light on the real dimensions of the upcoming London conference.

The newspaper begins its commentary by noting that President as-Sadat, in the interview he granted to the Washington POST, did not hide his feeling that the meeting to be held in London between the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers and the U.S. secretary of state will not lead to any radical change in the situation and that nobody in Egypt expects the meeting to result in any new progress.

The paper explains that this estimation is confirmed by Israel's negative reactions to the Egyptian peace plan and the criticism contained in these reactions--that the Egyptian proposals this time were harder and more extreme than before. In Israel's view this extremism or harder line is seen in Egypt's insistence on a number of truisms without which, as confirmed by the UN Security Council resolutions and the declared international stands, no lasting and just peace can possibly be achieved in the Middle East.

The most important truism is finding a just solution to the Palestinian issue and Israeli withdrawal from the territories it has occupied. The paper notes that the Egyptian plan presents a number of alternative proposals which, if accepted, can lead to the achievement of this aim and subsequently to the establishment of a just peace in the area. These proposals do not ignore the legitimate mutual defense needs of all the parties. However, the Israeli objections to these proposals prove once more that Israel, by seeking a peaceful settlement, is attempting to achieve more gains but not more peace, more land but not more security.

AL-AHRAM concludes its commentary by saying: Therefore, the London meeting will not be a resumption of the negotiations between Egypt and Israel as Peres has understood it. As far as the meeting is concerned, Egypt is merely responding to a U.S. attempt before the last thread in the peace efforts breaks.

In its commentary today, the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH highlights the great contradiction between the Egyptian stand and that of the Arab rejectionist forces. The paper notes that President as-Sadat, as representative of the Egyptian people, has gone to Vienna and is exerting himself in wide-scale international contacts at the highest level, not only for the sake of the Egyptian people alone but in order to speed up the steps toward peace for the entire Arab nation.

The paper explains that President as-Sadat is moving while he has his eyes on the Arab cause. His aim is Jerusalem before Sinai and the West Bank before Al-'Arish.

AL-JUMHURIYAH points out that this is happening while some Arabs are maintaining silence and others resorting to rejection and then accusing Egypt of having sold out the cause and abandoned Arabism, as if the only signs of Arabism are the shelling of peaceful Arab civilians in Lebanon, the bombardment of Beirut quarters, the shedding of much blood in Aden, the plotting against North Yemen and the instigation of the big powers against the oil states. It is as if the issue can be solved through division and can be negotiated through the press and radio microphones and enthusiastic speeches.

AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes its commentary by emphasizing that the difference is clear between Egypt--which is exerting itself daily for the sake of the Arabs and to achieve peace for the Arabs--and some Arabs, who only excel in the war of words.

AL-AKHBAR ON AS-SADAT'S MEETINGS IN AUSTRIA

LD072031Y Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 6 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[By Musa Sabri]

[Excerpts] The constant activation of the peace issue is a skilled political action that always arouses the concern of Israel. Every time the issue is raised, it moves in the correct direction of winning more support for the Arab right and further denunciation for the attitude of Begin's government.

It is known that the Socialist International group, of which Kreisky and Willy Brandt are the top stars, adopted an attitude before the October war which was completely convinced of the Israeli allegations. This was because this group did not hear the views of the other side and because we had no contacts whatsoever with this group.

Then Egypt launched its open-minded role of winning new support for the Arab stand. Our basic policy in this role was the genuine advocation of peace and not a deceitful call for peace as advocated by Israel. We have been able to get this group to decide to set up a fact-finding commission headed by Kreisky, who came to the Arab area some years ago. Strong relations have been established between Kreisky and President as-Sadat as a result of the socialist leader's total conviction that As-Sadat is sincere about the subject of peace and that his courage is bound to overcome all obstacles.

Kreisky, although a Jew, was the first European leader to declare that there was no longer a Jewish problem in the world after World War II. There are Jews who have chosen to live in Israel and there are other Jews who live in various parts of the world and enjoy all the rights of citizenship. The legend of Jewish persecution is finished once and for all. But, Kreisky says, the present problem is now the problem of the Palestinians who have been expelled from their land.

The support of the Socialist International group for Arab right has doubled since As-Sadat's historic initiative. The initiative had the effect of magic in making this group act. It is no secret that President as-Sadat's meeting with Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres in Austria a few months ago was at Dr Kreisky's suggestion.

When chief editors of Egyptian newspapers met with Shimon Peres in Jerusalem during the talks that we had broken off, Peres told us that before the recent Israeli elections--in which the Labor Party was expected to win--Kreisky told him that as soon as he won the elections he should take a plane and fly to Cairo and declare in the airport that he had come to Egypt to extend his hand with peace and to have talks with President as-Sadat.

Peres now leads a large group which opposes Begin. This, however, does not mean that he accepts all that Egypt says. It does mean, however, that he wants to lay down ground rules that will lead to fruitful negotiations. He says: If two views are completely opposed, then a third view is bound to emerge.

There is no doubt that opposition to Begin's government has won wide popular support because of the world's denouncement of Begin's hard line. It can be said that half of the Israeli electors are now with the opposition. If in the coming talks in Vienna we are able to grasp fully the [Israeli] opposition's views of the steps toward peace, then the Israeli opposition will have something to say to the Israeli elector about the question of peace, should elections take place in the future.

This is only part of the role that Egypt is playing in activating the issue of peace. In the meantime, the honorable gentlemen who head of the rejectionist states are only watching, distorting and indulging in libel and attempts of destruction.

AS-SADAT STATEMENT TO WASHINGTON POST REPORTED

NC080845Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0812 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 8 July--President Anwar as-Sadat has stated that the proposed meeting of the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel and the U.S. secretary of state in London on 18 July is an American initiative by President Jimmy Carter and that the initiative in itself represents a fundamental change in the situation.

In the Evans and Novak column in the Washington POST, President as-Sadat said that if the coming meeting in London fails--and no one in Egypt is expecting it to succeed--the United States must then submit a clear-cut American plan. President as-Sadat said that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin is afraid of peace, and this is why we are speaking two different languages. President as-Sadat also said that Menahem Begin's refusal to admit that the Israeli Government had expressed readiness following the 1967 aggression to withdraw from most parts of the West Bank of Jordan is a clear example of the tactics which Begin is using in an attempt to find anything behind which he can hide to avoid peace. This prompts us to say that it seems that, for one reason or another, Begin does not want peace to be achieved.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES EXPLAIN PEACE PLAN TO ANSA

AU070950Y Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Cairo, July 7 (ANSA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's new plan for a Middle East peace settlement, termed "harsh and demanding" by Israeli sources after it was turned over to the Jerusalem government earlier this week, is actually a "project for combating communist radicalization throughout the area", according to Cairo government officials. These same sources in Egypt spoke of As-Sadat's proposals as "an offer to Israel to take part in the protection of the entire region together with the moderate Arab states".

Commenting on the possible failure of talks scheduled for later this month in London between the United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers, a highly-placed Cairo official told "ANSA", "Egypt is looking toward in the long term" [as received]. For the first time in thirty years, this source reported, the Egyptian plan considers a solution of the Palestinian problem "taking into consideration all the legitimate interests for security by all concerned" but not mentioning the creation of an independent Palestinian state and completely ignoring the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

As regards the "harshness" of the plan, according to this official, Egypt is really defusing the "Palestinean bomb", apparently looking to the long term incapacity of "PLO" leader Yasir 'Arafat's organization to transform itself into a governing institution. As-Sadat appears as if he is attempting to detach the refugee problem from the issue of the Palestinian people's political rights, the Cairo official added.

These are two distinct problems, he pointed out. The inhabitants in the occupied territories have different problems from those of the refugees. The fedayin rose up among the exiles and the "PLO" has been shunted to one side, the officials concluded, despite the Arab resolutions terming the organization "the single legitimate representative of all the Palestinian peoples".

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK DEPUTIZED FOR AS-SADAT

NC071620Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jul 78 NC

[Text] In accordance with Article 82 of the constitution, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued a republican decree stipulating that Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak assume all the duties of the president during his excellency's visit to Austria.

AL-AHALI NEWSPAPER TO RESUME PUBLICATION

NC090943Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 July--The Egyptian leftist National Progressive Unionist Party has decided to resume publication of the newspaper AL-AHALI as of Wednesday. Last month the party decided to suspend publication of its newspaper and to freeze its political activity in protest against the law on protecting the domestic front and social peace issued recently in Egypt.

The Egyptian weekly AS-SIYASI, reporting this today, said that the leaders of the leftist party had held several meetings in the past 3 weeks, during which they carried out a soul-searching study of the party's stands from its formation up to now. The weekly said that it was agreed during these meetings to carry out important changes in the party. It was also agreed to clarify the party's stand on crucial national issues and to resume the publication of the newspaper AL-AHALI as of Wednesday.

Lutfi Wakid, a non-Marxist element in the party, is expected to become the chief editor of the newspaper in place of Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, the leader of the party.

AS-SADAT TO SEND MUBARAK TO FRANCE FOR TALKS

NC082021Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] A telephone contact took place today between President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The two presidents spoke about the latest developments in the Middle East question. They also spoke about the situation in the African Continent. President as-Sadat affirmed to President Giscard Egypt's full support for the French stand in connection with the events in the African Continent.

President as-Sadat told the French president that he will send Vice President Husni Mubarak to France to meet with the French president. The official spokesman at the president's office has said that Mubarak will go to Paris as soon as President as-Sadat returns to the homeland.

AS-SADAT TO ATTEND OAU SUMMIT IN KHARTOUM 17 JULY

NC090837Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0828 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 July--Following his return from his current visit to Austria, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat will pay a 2-day visit to Sudan to attend the African summit conference, which will begin there on 17 July. This is reported in today's issue of the Egyptian magazine OCTOBER.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS ON NETO'S MESSAGE TO AS-SADAT

LD071217Y Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 4 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that Angolan President Neto's message to President Anwar as-Sadat, which was delivered to him the day before yesterday by Dr Diogenes Boavida, member of the Angolan Revolutionary Council and presidential envoy, dealt with Egypt's leading role both in the Arab world and Africa as well as Egypt's continuing support for African liberation movements.

In his message President Neto informed President as-Sadat of his country's attitude toward foreign interference in the African Continent and its real attitude toward Soviet and Cuban aid. The correspondent has learned that the message has cleared some of the misunderstanding between Egypt and Angola.

President as-Sadat stressed to Dr Neto's envoy that African problems must be solved within an African framework, otherwise every spot in Africa will become the target of a power struggle and a sphere of influence for either of the two superpowers. The president welcomed cooperation between the two countries and asked Neto's envoy to convey his good wishes to his African brother.

President Neto's envoy or another Angolan official is expected to return to Cairo in order to bolster Egyptian-Angolan relations. The Angolan ambassador in Cairo will leave for home next week for consultations in his country.

DJIBOUTI PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC072018Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT 7 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 July--Djibouti Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abdallah Mohamed Kamil arrived in Cairo today for a brief 1-day visit to Egypt, after which he will leave for Khartoum to attend the African Foreign Ministers Conference, which began this evening in preparation for the African summit conference to be held in Khartoum on 17 July.

The Djibouti prime minister said on arrival that he will hold talks with Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, minister of education and scientific research, regarding his government's decision to Arabize school curriculums beginning with the next school year. He also said that he will discuss cooperation between the two countries with a number of Egyptian Government officials.

The African guest was welcomed at the airport by Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi and the ambassador of Djibouti in Cairo.

Leaves for Khartoum

NC091900Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1837 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 July--Djibouti's Prime Minister Abdallah Kamil left Cairo for Khartoum tonight after a 2-day visit to Egypt. Before leaving, Abdallah Kamil said that his discussions with Prime Minister Mamduh Salim had dealt with Arab and African questions, particularly the Middle East question and the current Egyptian political move for finding a just and lasting settlement of the conflict in the area. Abdallah Kamil said he reviewed with Mamduh Salim the main questions before the African Foreign Ministers Conference in Khartoum and ways of consolidating and promoting economic cooperation between the two countries.

Abdallah Kamil said that he had discussed with Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad the question of Arabizing studies in Djibouti, particularly in the grade schools and high schools. They also discussed the assistance which the Arab League can offer for implementing the development projects in the country under the supervision of the African Aid Fund.

The African guest was seen off at the airport by Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, minister of education and minister of state for scientific research.

QATAR AL-'ARAB: IRAQ PUTS ARMY ON ALERT

NC090823Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 9 July--Citing well-informed Arab sources in Beirut, the Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB says today that Iraq has put part of its armed forces on alert to confront any Israeli aggression against Syria.

These sources say that the Iraqi forces stationed near the border with Jordan and Syria have been on maximum alert since Wednesday, when Israel and a number of Western states began threatening that they would intervene to protect the Lebanese isolationist forces.

The sources affirmed to the newspaper that Iraq has explained that its armed forces will stand side by side with the Arab people of Syria to confront the Israel-isolationist-imperialist plot and that Iraq will throw all its forces into the battle in the event Syria is subjected to any Israeli aggression.

IRAQ EXPELS CANADIAN EMBASSY FIRST SECRETARY

JN100812Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 10 July--An official source in the Foreign Ministry has stated that the Iraqi Government has declared first secretary in the Canadian Embassy in Baghdad (Allen Mackenzie) persona non grata and asked him to leave Iraq.

In a statement published today in the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, the source said that the decision is in accordance with the principle of reciprocity. Earlier the Canadian Government considered the second secretary in the Iraqi Embassy in Ottawa, 'Abd al-Latif an-Nu'aymi, as persona non grata and asked him to leave Canada.

FORMER PREMIER AN-NAIF SHOT IN LONDON

LD091930Y London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1822 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] A former Iraqi premier was fighting for his life in London tonight after being shot in the head. A gunman opened fire as General 'Abd ar-Razzaq an-Naif, 44, was climbing into a black taxi outside the Inter-Continental Hotel near Hyde Park.

Gen. an-Naif is understood to have fled Iraq in 1968, after which he was sentenced to death in absentia. He acquired Jordanian nationality in 1975. The general, who was Iraq's premier for a fortnight in a bloodless 1968 coup, survived an attempted assassination by three young Iraqis in London in 1972.

In the new bid on his life today he fell in a pool of blood and bullet-shattered glass in front of the hotel entrance in Hamilton Place. Revenge bound up with the Arab political scene was almost certainly the motive for the 1972 attempt on Gen an-Naif's life. The same would appear to be the case today. In February, 1972, it was the general's wife, Lamya, who stopped the bullets meant for her husband.

General an-Naif came to power in July, 1968, after a military coup against Mr Taher Yahia. His 10-day rule was ended by Lt-General Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, the present prime minister. The general was sentenced to death in his absence for allegedly plotting against the state. He found refuge in Britain.

Dies; Arrests Reported

LD100816Y London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0735 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] The former Iraqi premier gunned down outside a London hotel has died in hospital. General Abdul Razzak an-Naif died early today at Westminster Hospital after being shot twice in the head. Today, as Scotland Yard tried to piece together details of the attack, two men were being interviewed by terrorist squad officers. One of them, a man aged about 25 of Middle Eastern appearance, was chased and captured by a hotel doorman and chauffeur immediately after the shooting. The other was arrested several hours later in a west London flat.

ARAB LEAGUE DECISIONS AGAINST PDRY REJECTED

JN091601Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 July--Iraq has stated that it does not adhere to and does not support the decision against the PDRY adopted by certain Arab parties at the recent Arab League meeting.

A spokesman for the Revolution Command Council said that Iraq does not see any reason for reconsidering its relations with the PDRY, which is a fraternal Arab regime. The spokesman added that the decision to boycott (muqata'ah) the PDRY was influenced by dishonest motives and serves the imperialist and reactionary plans in which the Arabs have no interest. He stressed that Iraq considers the events which took place in the PDRY as internal affairs of concern to the Arab people in that country.

He described the events of the last 2 weeks in North and South Yemen as a tragedy which has had negative effects on the relations between the two countries. He stated that this calls for defining a principled pan-Arab stand on the situation in these two fraternal Arab countries.

The spokesman for the Revolution Command Council stated that Iraq condemns the assassination of President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, regardless of the party responsible for this assassination. He explained that such acts are contrary to noble Arab ethics and traditions and to principles of relations among the nations.

He stated that certain Arab reactionary parties are trying to exploit al-Ghashmi's assassination, the events in southern Yemen and the negative relations between South and North Yemen to implement colonialist plans in which the Arab nation has no interest.

The spokesman stated that these parties seek to spark a conflict between the two parts of Yemen in contradiction of the Arab people's interests in these two countries and the interests of the Arab nation.

The spokesman called on the brothers in North and South Yemen to settle existing problems between them through dialog, removed from tension or armed conflict which would only serve the Arab nation's enemies--the colonialists and their allies in the area.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH SRV GOVERNMENT ISSUED

For VNA coverage of an Iraqi-Vietnamese joint communique issued by the delegation visiting the SRV, see pages K 10 through K 13 of the Vietnam section of the 7 July Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

INFORMATION MINISTER RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION

JN061201Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Jul 78 JN

[Text] 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of information, received in his office today the Cuban delegation led by Giraldo Mazola, director of the Middle East and African Directorate in the Cuban Foreign Ministry [title as heard].

During the meeting, Mazola briefed Abu 'Awdah on Cuba's policy in Africa and Cuba's interpretation of its role in African countries. On his part, the information minister explained Jordan's commitment to the policy of nonalinement and the Jordanian commitment to and concept of the Middle East situation.

MINISTER IBRAHIM LEAVES CAIRO, MAKES STATEMENT

NC032030Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1658 GMT 3 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 July--Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim this afternoon left Cairo for home after having attended the special session of the Arab League Council which began last Saturday.

In a statement before leaving Cairo, the Jordanian minister described the resolutions passed by the Arab League Council on Aden as positive. He said the method in which the discussions were held was also positive, leading to the passing of these resolutions within the framework of the Arab entity in ge[illegible] and the Arab League Council in particular.

Hasan Ibrahim noted that this matter endows the Arab League Council with a special importance in handling inter-Arab disputes legitimately and within the one family.

The Jordanian minister of state for foreign affairs added that during his stay in Cairo he met with Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, with whom Ibrahim reviewed the present Arab state of affairs, particularly the political moves; matters related to the efforts which Egypt has recently exerted for the purpose of exchanging viewpoints; and the means for coordination at the nonalinement conference which is scheduled to be convened the third week of this month in Belgrade.

Hasan Ibrahim also noted that he met with Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad, with whom he reviewed the latest efforts related to the work of the committee on Arab solidarity and the means for bolstering Arab action within the framework of the Arab League.

Hasan Ibrahim described the Israeli attitude toward the peace efforts as obdurate, and said this attitude is the main reason that efforts which are exerted to achieve peace are being hampered. He added that if Israel does not abandon its insistence on retaining Arab territories, the peace efforts will not achieve any progress.

Concerning the U.S. attitude toward the peace efforts, the Jordanian minister of state for foreign affairs affirmed that this attitude might be influential in changing Israel's stance.

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY ARRIVES IN AMMAN

JN071827Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jul 78 JN

[Text] (Jean Francois Poncet), secretary general of the French Presidential Office, arrived in Amman this evening on a 5-day visit to Jordan. He will meet with His Highness the Regent and Crown Prince Hasan and a number of senior officials. He was received at the airport by Court Minister 'Amir Khammash, the acting Foreign Ministry secretary general, the capital governor, the Amman police director and the French ambassador in Amman.

Received by Hasan

JN081825Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Jul 78 JN

[Text] His highness the crown prince and regent received in his office today (Jean Francois Poncet), secretary general of the French Presidential Office, who is currently visiting Jordan at the invitation of his highness. The meeting dealt with new developments in the Middle East, bilateral relations and the means to improve them. The French ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Leaves Amman

JN101011Y Amman JNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 10 July--(Jean Francois Poncet), secretary general of the French Presidential Office, left Amman this morning after a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan.

PDRY ENVOY LEAVES AMMAN FOLLOWING VISIT

JN061015Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 6 July--PDRY Minister of Communications Mahmud 'Ushaysh left Amman this morning following a visit to Jordan during which he met with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and conveyed to him a message addressed to his majesty the king from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The message deals with recent developments in the PDRY.

INTERIOR MINISTER 'ARAR LEAVES FOR LIBYA 8 JULY

JN082032Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Interior Minister Sulaiman 'Arar left Amman today for Benghazi on an official 1-week visit at the invitation of the secretary of the interior in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. 'Arar said that the aim of this visit is to strengthen cooperation between the two fraternal countries in all fields.

INDUSTRY MINISTER LEAVES FOR LONDON ON OFFICIAL VISIT

JN091606Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 9 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 9 July--Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, minister of industry and trade, today left Amman for London at the official invitation of the British secretary of state for trade.

Dr ad-Dajani said that the propose of his visit is to hold talks with British officials on strengthening and developing economic and trade relations between the two countries. He said that he will also hold talks with several members of Parliament who are concerned with economic affairs and with officials in British financial firms and banks on the implementation of several joint projects.

Dr ad-Dajani said that after his London visit he will go to Damascus for the opening of the international fair there and to attend the meetings of the Syrian-Jordanian Committee for Joint Projects which will be held in Damascus from 15 to 20 July.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL PRESIDES OVER POLICY MEETING

JN091955Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, presided over a meeting at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon. The meeting was attended by the Foreign Ministry secretary general, Jordanian ambassadors currently in Amman, department heads of the ministry and a number of ministry officials.

During the meeting, Ibrahim reviewed Jordan's present policy, developments in the Arab and international arena during the past months and the Middle East conflict and the peace efforts. The minister also reviewed the various aspects of Jordan's moves within the framework of Arab solidarity and the Jordanian plan concerning a formula for joint Arab activity which stemmed from His Majesty King Husayn's invitation to hold an Arab summit conference to restore Arab solidarity and draw up a comprehensive plan for joint Arab activity during the next stage.

Extensive discussions took place among the conferees. They evaluated the events and various positions from the Jordanian viewpoint and their relation to Arab and international situations. They also discussed the means to stimulate the activities of the ministry's departments and Jordanian diplomatic missions abroad and how to coordinate among these missions on the one hand and the departments of the various ministries on the other hand.

BADRAN, GENERAL SHAKIR DISCUSS ARMED FORCES DEVELOPMENT

JN091847Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Mudar Badran, prime minister and defense minister, met this morning at the Armed Forces General Command with His Excellency Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

During the meeting, the discussion revolved about the best means to implement the plans and programs to develop the Jordanian Armed Forces.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING LEBANESE CRISIS

Palace Meetings Continue

NC071440Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1415 GMT 7 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Contacts with and meetings in B'abda Palace have continued in an attempt to persuade the president of the republic to back down on his resignation. Official and diplomatic meetings have been held at the palace. The most important meeting took place at 1530 today and was attended by Patriarch Khuraysh and Bishops Bulus, Abu Jawdah, Yusuf al-Khuri and Ignatius Ziyadah. A short time later Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil joined the meeting.

Sarkis Receives Al-Jumayyil, Others

NC071827Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpts] At 1635 today, His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis received Pierre al-Jumayyil. At 1655, he received a group of former deputies. At 1700, he received the army commander, Staff Brig Gen Victor Khuri. At 1720, he received deputies Butrus Harb and Dr Rafiq Shahin. Pierre al-Jumayyil left the palace at 1835. He said: We do not have to tell you that the situation is difficult; it is very difficult and very disturbing. We all know the disease but, regrettably, we do not know the cure yet.

Asked his position on the resignation of President Sarkis, Al-Jumayyil said: I told his excellency that I do not agree with you on the resignation and you must explain the whole situation to the Lebanese people, the Arabs and the whole world. The question is no longer a political issue but it is a national issue. You assumed the presidency with the approval of all--Lebanese, Arabs and the whole world--and they must help Lebanon. Al-Jumayyil called for undertaking the situation through an agreement and understanding with the Syrians. He said: It is not in our interest to be hostile to them even if all the world is hostile to us.

Al-Jumayyil Statement

NC071950Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 7 Jul 78 NC

[Text] On leaving the Presidential Palace, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil had the following to say to newsmen: The situation is very difficult and disturbing. Whenever we find what we believe to be the right remedy we suddenly discover that is contrary to what we had wanted. I believe that we at home did not help ourselves in bringing about our salvation. The dimensions of the situation are now beyond the internal framework. This makes it incumbent upon our brothers and our friends to help us with deeds, not with words.

Asked if the [Lebanese] Front had a stand or a statement to make today, Shaykh al-Jumayyil said: The front was unable to meet today. To my knowledge it has not issued a statement.

Responding to a question regarding the withdrawal of the Arab deterrent forces from Lebanon, he said: It is not important whether they withdraw now or later. What is important is that they withdraw without being hostile to Lebanon because Lebanon is anxious to preserve its friendship with all states in the world. Its policy since independence has been to strengthen this friendship without joining any of the conflicting Arab or international blocs.

Sarkis Makes Statement

NC071811Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1615 GMT 7 Jul 78 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis told a press association delegation today that when he assumed the duties of president he was aware of the extent of the difficulties facing him. He added: I had been close to the state's presidency for 12 years and was aware how difficult it is to bear the burdens of the presidency even under normal circumstances, let alone in difficult times. We had often spent sleepless nights; so how about now under the present circumstances?

Despite all these things, I undertook to bear the consequences. I came up with a specific plan to get the country out of its difficult situation. I submitted the plan to the Riyadh and Cairo Conferences and got their approval and response. The plan provided for the entry of the Arab security forces into Lebanon to halt the fighting, collect the weapons, eliminate the armed elements, implement the agreements, achieve Lebanese detente and rebuild the state's institutions. We began implementing the plan, but we met with obstacles which made it difficult for us to go on with the implementation of the plan.

President Sarkis added: Therefore, we carried out continuous direct contacts in order to reach an understanding on the implementation of the agreement, but a dispute would arise regarding the interpretation of the Cairo agreement. An agreement would be reached only to be followed by a dispute. Finally, an understanding was reached in Shtawrah on a program for the implementation of the Cairo agreement. However, Arab events then arose, especially after President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, causing many things to change and impede the implementation of the agreement. Still, that did not prevent us from continuing to work and to rebuild the state's institutions and the army and the internal security forces.

After pointing out that the state has begun to regain its vitality and economic standing, President Sarkis said: In the meantime, many loyal citizens were calling for the need to adopt decisive steps such as the liberation of the south, the rebuilding of the army and the achievement of political detente, and so forth, as if these matters were not what the president of the state and government were seeking. However, the one who is in a position of responsibility knows better. We could not find an alternative plan to what was agreed in Riyadh. These and other difficulties have prevented us from carrying out our responsibilities and duties. Amid the existing conflicts and the lack of the essential security forces, I found myself facing one difficulty after another.

MENA on Lebanese Crisis

NC071728Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1655 GMT 7 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpts] Beirut, 7 July--According to informed sources in Beirut, U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Richard Parker is making concerted efforts to promote a solution to the acute crisis in the country. Informed sources have also stated that the efforts exerted by the Maronite Patriatch Antonios Khuraysh are mainly centered on trying to persuade the leaders of the Lebanese Front to give President Sarkis full authority and a free hand in dealing with all the points of disagreement.

MENA has learned that the mediators are discussing a draft solution based on giving the Lebanese president actual charge of the Arab deterrent forces, in accordance with the Riyadh and Cairo resolutions, thus authorizing him to deal with these forces as he likes and as he deems necessary depending on the security situation. In return, the Lebanese Front would abandon its claims to "autonomous security" in the areas under its control and would stop the activities of its militia units and accept the solutions to the security problems that the president of the republic would offer, whether using the deterrent forces or the Lebanese regular forces.

Security Situation 8 July

NC080946Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpt] A national news agency correspondent has asked a responsible source in the Arab deterrent forces command about the security situation today. The source said: The situation is relatively calm, except for some bursts of sniper fire directed at the Arab deterrent forces, particularly from 'Ayn ar-Rummanah. The source added that since Wednesday night the Arab deterrent forces have scrupulously adhered to the orders issued to them that they should not fire back on inconsequential shooting nor on scattered bursts of fire designed to provoke them. Nevertheless, gunmen have continued to provoke the Arab deterrent forces.

Karami Meets Franjiyah

NC081300Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Former Prime Minister Rashid Karami met with Former President Sulayman Franjiyah in Zgharta this morning.

After a 1-hour meeting, during which the two discussed the new developments in Lebanon, former Prime Minister Karami said that he and former President Franjiyah had exchanged views on the developments of the situation which, because of their importance and dimensions, should be the subject of concern, analysis and appraisal. He added: We believe that the coexistence existing in the north constitutes categorical proof that what is now happening in Lebanon is alien to the nature of its sons and not in their interest.

Former Prime Minister Karami called for cooperation on a studied basis because everybody wants Lebanon to remain united for all of its sons. He also called for establishing the unity of the state and the institutions on the basis of a sound national balance.

Former Prime Minister Karami then expressed hope that President Sarkis will honor the confidence we have in him and use his powers and responsibilities to achieve what he has been elected for. He added: In cooperation with the sides that are loyal to Lebanon and that support him, President Sarkis can undoubtedly rescue Lebanon from the actions and mentalities with which we can no longer continue to live while our homeland is dissolving, our brothers are suffering and our enemy, Israel, is the only one benefitting.

Former Prime Minister Rashid Karami emphasized that he was surprised by the report that President Sarkis is determined to resign. He said that Lebanon can be saved by President Sarkis' remaining in office and by using all the powers of his office to put an end to all irregular actions and to establish competent and just institutions for the state, according to the slogan adopted by the government. We hope that after this experience, the government will follow the right path to rescue Lebanon from the mentalities which have brought it to what we are all now suffering from. Karami asserted that all the people of northern Lebanon stand against all the plans which do not conform with the interests of a united Lebanon, according to principles and bases which crystalize the will and aspirations of the Lebanese people and achieve their country's dignity, sovereignty and prestige.

Talking about the Arab deterrent forces, former Prime Minister Karami emphasized that the deterrent forces are forces of the legitimate authority which came to Lebanon at the request of this authority and which are carrying out the duties that are assigned to them.

Deputies Reject Resignation

NC0811377 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1102 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] The parliamentary meeting in Al-Hazimiyah ended a short time ago. The deputies, who met in the house of Chamber Speaker Kamil al-As'ad, issued the following statement:

The deputies who met in the house of the chamber of deputies speaker ask President Ilyas Sarkis to continue to assume his great responsibilities and to use the powers vested in him by the legitimacy, the constitution and the national will in order to establish the supremacy of law, restore the state's prestige and rescue the homeland.

Sarkis May Not Resign

NC0813317 Voice of Arab Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 8 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Sources close to the Presidential Palace today confirmed that the idea of resignation which President Ilyas Sarkis has been contemplating for some time and which came to the fore in the past 2 days has been cast aside and that it is very likely that President Sarkis is now studying the effect which the idea of resignation has left on all the parties directly or indirectly involved with the Lebanese crisis. Sources close to the Presidential Palace add that certain persons close to the palace (?have asked) President Sarkis to address a message to the Lebanese, disclosing everything, starting with the obstacles which he believes are standing in his way and ending with the idea of resignation which he made public a few days ago. President Sarkis, however, has not yet agreed to the (?request) of those close to the palace regarding the message.

After 3 days of threats to resign and 3 days of requests by various sources to President Sarkis not to resign, President Sarkis has given up the idea of resigning.

Deterrent Forces' Claims False

NC0819557 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] The streets were empty in Beirut and its suburbs this evening as sniping intensified on all axes, but the latest security reports do not speak of battles or killing.

Meanwhile, an authoritative source in the unified Lebanese forces command denied the Arab deterrent forces' statement claiming that armed men were still provoking the deterrent forces and firing on them.

A spokesman for the Lebanese forces has stated that the aim of this statement is either meant to cover up the movement of some (?deterrent forces) elements or some other reason.

The spokesman said that the Lebanese forces realize that issuing such a statement under such circumstances is meant to get the deterrent forces (?out of their present dilemma) and back to the good position that they had enjoyed.

The statement of the Lebanese forces command said that the Lebanese citizens who are currently defending themselves have not provoked anyone but are only providing a protective shield to safeguard the innocent children, women, and men against aggression.

Kuwait To Attempt Mediation

NC081646Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 8 July--the MENA correspondent in Kuwait has learned that high-level contacts took place this morning between Kuwait, Damascus and Beirut on the recent developments in Lebanon. The correspondent has learned that in the next few hours Kuwait will play an important role to calm the situation and search for a formula to restore peace in Lebanon as soon as possible.

A senior official source in the Kuwaiti Government has told the correspondent that Kuwait considers it part of its national duty to move swiftly before matters in Lebanon reach the point of no return now that Israel and some other forces are directly threatening to escalate the tension and the conflict not only in Lebanon but in the entire Arab area. The correspondent has learned that the Syrian and Lebanese presidents in the next few hours will each be getting a personal message from the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad.

Informed circles in Kuwait expect Kuwait to call for the convocation of a limited Arab summit conference to be attended by some Arab kings and presidents to put an end to the deterioration of the Arab situation, the effects of which have led to the collapse of the situation in Lebanon. This collapse threatens the area with the prospect of war. The correspondent has learned that Kuwait is currently holding contacts in this regard with the Arab sides concerned with the Lebanese crisis including Saudi Arabia.

Kuwaiti Minister Meets Sarkis

LD091058Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Beirut from Damascus today and immediately met with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis. He delivered a letter to Sarkis from the ruler of Kuwait dealing with the current situation in Lebanon.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad arrived in Damascus yesterday and delivered a similar message to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Kuwaiti Minister Reports on Meeting

NC091407Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpts] Upon leaving the Presidential Palace in B'abda at 1445, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad made the following statement: I brought a message from his highness the amir of Kuwait to his brother, His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis, pertaining to the current Lebanese situation, which is disturbing us. At the same time, I spoke with President Sarkis about my impression that tranquillity, God willing, will return to Lebanon and that there will be stability in Lebanon. I urge all the sides to follow the sound course because anything other than this will not be in the interest of Lebanon or the Lebanese people.

Asked whether the subject was connected with the convocation of a minisummit, the Kuwaiti minister said that this subject has been left for President Sarkis if he wants a conference.

Asked if his mission could be considered as mediation, the Kuwaiti foreign minister said: It is not mediation as much as a feeling for a problem in Lebanon; because what takes place in Lebanon will have repercussions for us all.

Asked if it is a separate Kuwaiti move or if it is being made in coordination with other Arab countries, the Kuwaiti minister said: I believe that it is actually a Kuwaiti move, but it is Arab at the same time. The entire world feels with Lebanon.

In his appraisal of the outcome of the Kuwaiti minister's visit, Prime Minister al-Huss said: There is nothing new as yet. He said that the Kuwaiti minister would not return to Beirut but that he is returning to Kuwait now. He said: There is no envoy other than the Kuwaiti envoy today.

On President Sarkis' resignation, he said: When there is something to say we shall say it. President Sarkis still clings to his stand. Asked if there is going to be a cabinet meeting tomorrow, he said: There will be a meeting of parliamentary committees. We will see what they discuss. He said that he will be returning to the Presidential Palace in the evening.

Butrus Meets With U.S. Ambassador

NC091840Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus met this evening with U.S. Ambassador Richard Parker in one of the offices at the Presidential Palace.

The meeting lasted for 1 hour. After the meeting the U.S. ambassador answered newsmen's questions, saying: I have nothing to say except that I have met with Minister Butrus and discussed the situation in the country. I have no comment to make.

Asked if he had handed Minister Butrus a message from his government, he said: No. We only exchanged views and information.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said today that President Ilyas Sarkis is still insisting on handing in his resignation.

RIGHTISTS IN LEBANON PROVOKE ARAB DETERRENT FORCES

JN0821327 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 Jul 78 JN

[Text] At 1915 Beirut time today, the Phalangist and Sham'unist gangs in the Mar Mikhail-An-Nahr area provoked the Arab deterrent forces. The provocation occurred when these gangs directed machinegun fire against a unit of the Arab deterrent forces present in the area. The unit did not respond to this provocation, thus adhering to the orders issued to avoid responding to provocations and instigations.

AL-ASAD, KUWAITI MINISTER DISCUSS LEBANON SITUATION

JN0905257 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 9 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received last night Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

During the meeting the discussions dealt with developments in the Arab area, the current situation in Lebanon and the efforts being exerted to help Lebanon overcome the difficulties it is facing. The importance and necessity of entrenching the authority of the state in Lebanon so as to consolidate the legitimacy of the government was stressed. It was also affirmed that the militias should exercise discipline, submit to the legitimate authorities and stop obstructing them from carrying out their responsibilities.

LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY PRAISES SYRIAN ROLE IN LEBANON

JN0813127 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Jul 78 JN

[Text] In Khartoum, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has stressed that Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, is first on the frontline in the Arab nation's conflict with the Zionist enemy and his agents.

Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan foreign secretary and chairman of the Libyan delegation to the OAU Ministerial Council conference, has reaffirmed that the front of steadfastness and confrontation is standing firmly with Syria to confront the plots.

In an interview with a SANA correspondent in Khartoum, At-Turayki said the Syrian role is important and historic. He said that Syria's stand toward the capitulationist plot is a historic act that the Arab nation will record with honor. In his statement on Syria's policy under President al-Asad toward the pan-Arab issue, At-Turayki stressed that the attempts of Zionism and its agents in Lebanon to undermine Syria and divert its attention will inevitably fail.

TISHRIN: PHALANGISTS, NATIONAL LIBERALS ARE ENEMY TOOLS

JN0809027 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Jul 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Attempts To Appear Giant-like Do Not Create Real Giants" the newspaper TISHRIN comments in its editorial on events in Lebanon and the conspiracies of the Phalangists and the National Liberals. The paper says: Whether the Phalangists and the National Liberals are wittingly the tools of the conspiracy--currently perpetrated against Lebanon, Syria and all--or are unwitting tools to implement the designs of others, they will no doubt remain unable to hinder the historical march which the Lebanese have started.

If they believe that Israel is capable of protecting them from the wrath of the Lebanese people, they are mistaken because Israel cannot protect them and does not want to. Israel just wants to use the Phalangists and the Liberals as a cheap tool to implement its designs in Lebanon and the whole area. The Phalangists and the National Liberals should learn before it is too late.that Israel will fight to the last Phalangist against Lebanon and its future. The Phalangists and the National Liberals themselves will pay the price for going against the will of the nation and the homeland, and for violating the Lebanese people's will regardless of sides, communities and commitments. They will pay the price of their arrogance. At the least they will be used again to cover the new step of the conspiracy which the United States, Israel and As-Sadat are carrying out against the Arabs--the conspiracy in which another stitch was taken with the visit of Walter Mondale to the occupied territory and Egypt.

The Phalangists and the National Liberals will find themselves fighting alone in a battle not in their interest or in the interest of Lebanon and specifically the Lebanese Christians whom the Phalangists and the National Liberals claim to represent. They are wrong to think that they will gain by betraying their country because they will pay the price of this treason. The history of the conflict in the area and the experiences of the confrontation with the enemy prove that. Thereis no future for the Phalangists and the National Liberals outside the framework of the one strong Lebanese state and outside the unity of the Lebanese people, including all its communities and their political and sectarian commitments. Any attempt to search for a future that will bypass the people, their interests and their culture,will be a jump in which one's neck may be broken.

Syria has for a long time endured their arrogance, their violation of legitimate authority and their belittling of the basics of Lebanese sovereignty. If developments in Lebanon once demanded that Syria endure this for a while, this situation now does not allow any more endurance because the cause currently in jeopardy is bigger than their narrow-minded interests and could be even bigger than Lebanon.

PRC PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES DAMASCUS

JN100908Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 10 July--The delegation of the PRC National People's Congress headed by Chi Peng-fei, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, left Damascus at 0800 today after a 5-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the Syrian People's Assembly. Chi Peng-fei made a statement to a SANA correspondent before his departure. He expressed his deep thanks for the hospitality accorded him and the delegation accompanying him during their stay in Syria. He stressed that the meetings and talks he held during the visit were extremely useful and fruitful.

Ching Peng-fei said: We sincerely believe the courageous Syrian Arab people under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad have the strong will and heroic spirit to resist imperialism, colonialism and Zionism. Chi Peng-fei praised the achievements attained in Syria in various fields. He said: We came here carrying genuine friendship from the Chinese people to the Syrian people. Today we return to our homeland with feelings of profound friendship from the Syrian Arab people. Concluding his statement, the Chinese official expressed his hope that the existing friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will develop in all fields.

ALGERIA

BOUMEDIENE RECEIVES ENVOY, LETTER FROM PDRY LEADER

LD062008Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] President Houari Boumediene, president of Algeria and of the Council of the Revolution, today received Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization-National Front of the PDRY, minister of installations and personal envoy of PDRY Presidential Council Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who delivered a message from the PDRY chairman. The audience was attended by Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika.

The message reads, in part: I am pleased, Brother President, to express to you on behalf of the PDRY Government and people and myself our utmost appreciation for your positive gesture of sending your special envoy to both parts of our country to acquaint himself with the truth about the recent developments in the Yemeni arena. We feel that your attitude has proven in a tangible and practical manner your concern for the stability of conditions in our area and for preventing our Yemeni people from being exposed to problems and dangers once again. During our meeting with your special envoy, we have discussed the events in detail and asked him to convey a message to you in this regard.

I reiterate our utmost appreciation for your honorable stand and for your concern to insure stability in our region and I wish to state that the imperialist reactionary plan which is directed against our people and our revolution demands your cooperation with us and the continuation of your efforts to prevent the creation of tension in this area.

In this respect, we hope your contacts with our brothers in San'a' will lead to a satisfactory result.

BOUMEDIENE RECEIVES LIBYA'S JALLUD

LD091941Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] President Boumediene received in audience this afternoon the Libyan leader 'Abd as-Salam Jallud in the presence of Draia, member of the Council of the Revolution and minister of transport, who welcomed Jallud when he arrived earlier today.

BOUMEDIENE APPEALS TO SARKIS TO REMAIN IN OFFICE

LD090945Y Algiers APS in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, 9 July--President Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and chairman of the Council of the Revolution, has sent the following message to Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis:

We are following with great concern the news of the events through which your fraternal country is passing and the gravity and repercussions of these events on the national and pan-Arab levels.

Algeria, which is linked with Lebanon and its people by (?bonds) of fraternity and history and which harbors amity and affection for the Lebanese people, deeply cherishes Lebanon's sovereignty and national unity.

Fully aware of your wisdom, farsightedness and appreciation of your responsibility, we appeal to you to continue to exercise your great and crucial responsibilities so that Lebanon may not experience a constitutional void that might aggravate the already tense, complicated and grave situation.

We deem it our duty to make this fraternal and warm appeal to you, appreciating your historic responsibilities in this crucial stage in particular, when the forces of the Zionist enemy are still making provocations at your borders hatching conspiracies aimed at destroying the unity of your people and harming the sovereignty of your homeland.

MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT RATSIRAKA LEAVES ALGIERS

LD061704Y Algiers APS in French 1400 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Algiers, APS--Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, left Algiers at 1430 today after a 24-hour visit. He was seen off by President Houari Boumediene; Rabat Bitat, speaker of the National People's Assembly; Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, member of the Council of the Revolution and responsible executive in charge of the party apparatus; the members of the Council of the Revolution and the government present in Algiers, and the Malagasy ambassador to Algiers.

MAURITANIA

MILITARY SEIZES POWER IN APPARENTLY BLOODLESS COUP

TA100833Y Paris AFP in English 0832 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Nouakchott, July 10 (AFP)--A Military "Committee of National Recovery" seized power in Mauritania during last night, the radio announced here today.

The Military Committee of National Recovery (CMRN) has dissolved the constitution, government, parliament, the ruling Mauritanian People's Party (PPM) and all party organizations, the radio said. The committee would assume full powers until "democratic institutions" were established, the radio said.

The apparently bloodless coup took place about 0600 GMT. The Presidency and foreign embassies were sealed off and the area closed to traffic.

There were no reports of shooting and the city is completely calm.

President Ould Daddah is believed to have been arrested this morning trying to leave the capital.

The CMRN broadcast a communique saying a new government would be formed imminently.

The committee pledged to honor all Mauritania's foreign and international commitments, and to consolidate and improve ties with "fraternal and friendly countries." The communique pledged support for the principles of human rights and the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League. The CMRN guaranteed the safety of foreigners and their property, the communique said. It called on the population to show calm and discipline and to obey orders "to be given over the radio."

The CMRN announced that it had ended a "reign of corruption directed against nation and the people."

It said the armed forces had assumed power "to save the country and the nation from ruin and dismemberment and to protect national unity and defend the existence of the state."

A CMRN communique is broadcast every 10 minutes in French and Arabic between periods of military music.

PRESIDENT, CABINET REPORTEDLY UNDER HOUSE ARREST

TA1011158Y Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Nouakchott, July 10 (AFP)--Deposed President Moktar Ould Daddah has been placed under house arrest together with most members of his cabinet and all leaders of the Mauritanian People's Party (PPM), a reliable source said today.

President's Wife in Senegal

PA1012511Y Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 10 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, July 10 (AFP)--President Moktar Ould Daddah's wife, Mariem, was attending a women lawyers' conference in this Senegalese capital when news came of the coup in Mauritania.

Mrs Daddah is a political figure in the Mauritanian People's Party (PPM).

CHIEF OF STAFF COL OULD SALEK TO HEAD GOVERNMENT

TA1013133Y Paris AFP in English 1311 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Rabat, July 10, (AFP)--Col Ould Salek, chief of the general staff of the Mauritanian Army, will head the "Military Committee for National Recovery," set up last night in the capital, Nouakchott, diplomatic sources at Rabat revealed today. Col Ould Salek is seen in Nouakchott as an energetic leader who did not always get on with ousted President Moktar Ould Daddah. Col Ould Salek was army chief of staff in 1968-69 but then became a civilian governor. In 1977, he was named military governor of Atar, before returning to his old job of army chief of staff in March this year.

Certain diplomatic circles here believe that the coup will not inevitably mean fundamental changes in Mauritanian policies, and in particular in its special links with Morocco. The feeling is that it will help strengthen Mauritania's military stand against attacks from the Polisario.

MINING OFFICIAL HAILS MILITARY COUP

PA1013402Y Paris AFP in French 1200 GMT 10 Jul 78 PA

[By Jean Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Nouakchott, 10 Jul (AFP)--In a statement to AFP on Monday, Ismael Ould Amar, director general of the National Industrial and Mining Association, expressed pleasure over the action initiated by the Military Committee of National Recovery [Comite Militaire de Redressement National--CMRN].

Amar expressed hope that the new (?committee) will strive to promote economic liberalism and freedom of expression. He also expressed the hope that the CMRN will concern itself with establishing truly republican and democratic institutions.

Regarding the conflict in the Sahara, Amar expressed the hope that the CMRN, "in cooperation with Morocco and in line with the Mauritanian-Moroccan alliance, will seek a satisfactory solution to the present situation of war there in the interest of the two countries.

MOROCCO

INFORMATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON COUP IN MAURITANIA

TA101102Y Paris AFP in English 1039 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Rabat, July 10 (AFP)--Moroccan Information Minister Mohamed Khattabi today expressed grave concern at reports of a coup in Mauritania.

He said Morocco hoped the military authorities in Nouakchott were acting out of concern for Mauritania's internal affairs and did not intend to end its military alliance with Morocco.

If the present turmoil should lead to the replacement of Morocco's contingent of 8,000 to 9,000 men stationed in Mauritania by troops of a neighboring country such as Algeria, there would be a "great risk" of conflict, he warned.

"Morocco could never allow Algeria to use Mauritania to encircle it," Mr Khattabi said.

BOUCETTA SENDS MESSAGE TO SFRY ON NONALINED AGENDA

LD052212Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, summoned the Yugoslav ambassador in Rabat and handed him a message addressed to the Yugoslav foreign minister in connection with the draft of the final declaration of the nonalined foreign ministers council scheduled to be held in Belgrade 25-29 July--a declaration which is considered to be in contradiction with either the principles of nonalinement or the resolutions of the Colombo conference.

After recalling the ties of friendship between Morocco and Yugoslavia, which were among the first advocates of the philosophy of nonalinement, M'hamed Boucetta drew the attention of the Yugoslav diplomat to the mischief-making by certain states desirous of including the so-called question of the Sahara on the agenda of the forthcoming meeting.

The minister of state pointed out that the nonalined movement has always avoided involvement in bilateral conflicts so that it could pay more attention to problems of common interest. He also pointed out that Morocco had retrieved its Sahara which was under Spanish control within international law, and that it cannot possibly agree that anyone should harm its territorial integrity.

BOUCETTA ON INTERVENTION IN ZAIRE, MAGHREB UNITY

LD071439Y Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Rabat--"Morocco intervened in Zaire the first time at the request of President Mobutu and the second time following an appeal made by acting OAU President El-Hadj Omar Bongo and in accordance with the charter of this organization," Moroccan Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta said.

In an interview with the Tunisian daily AL-'AMAL published on Thursday by the Istiqlal Party paper AL-'ALAM, Mr Boucetta dealt with three main topics: Moroccan intervention in Zaire, unity of the greater Maghreb and President as-Sadat's initiative.

As regards the first point, M'hamed Boucetta said that the OAU Charter contains, among others, the principle of solidarity in action among African countries. He said that the OAU appealed for this solidarity whenever a country's sovereignty and territorial integrity were threatened.

After recalling Morocco's contribution to setting up the OAU, Mr Boucetta said that Morocco's intervention in Zaire was dictated by a whole series of reasons and in particular (the existence of) foreign interventions in Africa, which had become more numerous recently and which tended to bring about the infiltration into the continent of harmful ideologies to change the existing equilibrium.

As regards Maghreb unity, whose achievement is unfortunately being delayed by the current differences of opinion and which in the past was unanimously (?desired) by North African liberation movements, Mr Boucetta estimates that it ought to be accomplished on a strong and not on a makeshift base. "Unity must first be achieved on the economic and social levels before we embark on setting up political institutions," Mr Boucetta added. "Any hasty action in this sphere is liable to delay this unity," he indicated.

The assessment of the results of President as-Sadat's peace initiative must be left to history and to future generations, according to M'hamed Boucetta.

"Through his initiative President as-Sadat made world public opinion and even public opinion in Israel take a stand in favor of the Arab cause," Mr Boucetta said. This initiative, which also caused a split in Arab ranks, made the United States modify the main lines of its Middle East policy, Mr Boucetta added.

SUDAN

OAU FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE BEGINS IN KHARTOUM

For Khartoum SUNA coverage of the meeting of the OAU foreign ministers in Khartoum, beginning 7 July, see the Inter-African Affairs section of the 10 July Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues for further reportage.

TUNISIA

PRIME MINISTER NOUIRA RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD061712Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] This afternoon at the government palace in Al-Qasaba, Prime Minister Hedi Nouira had talks with Soviet Ambassador to Tunisia Boris Kolokolov regarding some world issues, and bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Following the talks, the Soviet ambassador said that these relations are very good and were particularly strengthened following the visit of Hedi Nouira to the Soviet Union.

ARENS: ISRAEL WILL NOT STAND IDLE ON LEBANON DEVELOPMENTS

TA071607Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 7 Jul 78 TA

[Text] The chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Moshe Arens, said that if there is a deterioration in Israel's security situation as a result of events in Lebanon it must be clear to the world, and especially to the United States, that Israel will not stand idle and complacent. He believes that all measures must be taken to insure that Syria does not take total control of Lebanon and does not annihilate the Christians.

MK Arens was speaking at the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club.

Troop Landing Denial

TA082004Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 8 Jul 78 TA

[Text] The IDF spokesman has denied a report broadcast by the Phalangist radio in Beirut to the effect that an IDF force landed in Fatahland this evening by helicopter near Rashayya al-Fukhkhar. The Phalangist radio interrupted its programming to state that an IDF force had landed near the village of ('Ayn 'Ata). This broadcasting station gave no further details. As has been said, the IDF spokesman has denied the report.

Increased IDF Vigilance

TA091219Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Jul 78 p 2 TA

[By Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] The IDF has increased its vigilance along the border between Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights. As reported this morning, insignificant reinforcements have been moved to the border with Syria and to the northern border between Israel and Lebanon. Tension rose slightly in the Golan Heights region in the wake of alert procedures adopted by the Syrians affecting both Syrian land and air forces which, according to reports from Beirut, have been placed on "red alert."

The aim of Israel's alert is to show the Syrians that the IDF will not remain apathetic to events in Beirut. Authoritative elements have assessed that "the Syrians have taken the hint," moderating their military activity and making their moves with prudence.

Meanwhile, there does not appear to be an Israeli intention to intervene in events in Beirut--despite reports yesterday from Christian sources to the effect that the commander of the Phalangist forces, Bashir al-Jumayyil, had stated that his forces were ready for war, that they had been equipped with weapons from secret stockpiles, and that they intended to act at Israel's side in a joint action, as it were.

This morning, Israeli sources said that Israel has no intention of causing an escalation in the region.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT on Deterrent Measures

NC090945Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpt] YEDI'OT AHARONOT justifies the deterrent measures taken by the IDF in the north and writes that these measures will help cool off the Syrian appetites and lead them to have second thoughts in Lebanon. The paper, however, emphasizes that these initial steps will be crowned with success only if they are followed up.

Close Watch on Syrian Action

TA100858Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 10 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[By HA'AREZ military correspondent]

[Text] The prevailing evaluation in Jerusalem is that Israel's deterrent moves toward the Syrian attacks in Lebanon have for the moment had an effect, but there is no certainty regarding the Syrians' willingness to curb their activity in Beirut for any length of time.

In discussions held in Jerusalem yesterday on the situation in Lebanon--which was also reviewed in the cabinet session--the Syrian intention of imposing its will on the Christian minority in Lebanon was emphasized. The steps taken by Israel to date caused the Syrians to reconsider their moves. However, it is not clear whether they were sufficient to move Damascus away from its main objective--to shatter the power of the Christian resistance in order to serve its intentions of completing its control over Lebanon. The IDF will continue to keep a close watch over what is occurring in Lebanon.

Minister Shemu'el Tamir proposed at the cabinet session [on 9 July] that the prime minister should appeal to important international elements--such as President Carter, the pope, As-Sadat, the EEC Council--to convene an international conference to discuss the Lebanese genocide and the resulting dangers to peace in the area.

Lebanese Christian Interviewed

TA071737Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 7 Jul 78 TA

[From the Weekly Newsreel]

[Text] Damascus is striving to make real its old dream of controlling Lebanon and establishing a greater Syria. The situation in Beirut is very difficult. Christian opposition in Lebanon will not last long if Israel does not aid us. These remarks were made today by Francis Rizq, the spokesman of the Christians in southern Lebanon, in the first interview he has granted since the fighting began, to our correspondent Haviva Roger. [begin recording]

[Rizq] The situation in Beirut at present is more difficult. The Syrians want to commit genocide against the Christians. They want to slaughter them so as to create a Greater Syria and conquer Lebanon. You know that this is an old Syrian dream--to conquer Lebanon in order to create a Greater Syria, and this Greater Syria will be [word indistinct] Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait and also Cyprus. Thus, I say Syria must leave Lebanon; otherwise, Lebanon will not be Lebanon. You know that Syria also has motives to build a military line from Rosh Haniqra to Al-'Aqabah and to oppose Israel and wage war against Israel from Lebanon and not from Syria.

[Question] What is happening today in Beirut? Do you have contact with the Christians in Beirut?

[Answer] We have no contact but we meet with people who come from Beirut. The situation is worsening. The Christians do not have water, electricity. There are 450 dead and 1,000 to 1,400 injured. They do not have enough food. All roads to the Christians are closed, tanks are blocking the roads and the Syrians are continuing to fire at the Christians. I think that the Christians cannot hold on for long.

[Question] Do you have any way of helping them?

[Answer] From here, we are unable to send help because the roads between here and Beirut are closed and the terrorists are waiting for us with their knives, as well as the Syrians, on the Tyre road.

[Question] In your assessment, how long will the Christians in Beirut be able to hold on without help?

[Answer] You know, they do not have enough food, they do not have water. The Syrians are destroying hospitals. They do not have much medical aid and they can't take it much longer. I do not think--within a few days the Christians will not be in a pleasant position and they will no longer be able to stand up.

[Question] If what you have described does happen, what will happen then? What will happen then in southern Lebanon?

[Answer] I think the Syrians want to conquer the whole of Lebanon and they are [word indistinct] Beirut, and north Beirut so that [words indistinct] and they can also conquer southern Lebanon and oppose Israel, and wage war against Israel from Lebanon. That's what I think.

[Question] How do you feel in southern Lebanon? What do you think will happen here?

[Answer] Our hearts grieve. We hear that the predicament of the Christians is not good. We ask the Israeli people, the Israeli Government--and we ask the entire Christian democratic world to help Israel, to tell Israel that it is right to save the Christians and the Lebanese from the Syrians and then bring peace. We will never forget such aid.

[Question] Exactly what sort of aid do you expect from Israel?

[Answer] You know that the Syrians do not understand politics. They don't understand anything. The only language they understand well is force. Therefore, the force lies here. I think that Israel has force to (?urge) Syria to leave Lebanon. I also feel that Israel does not want to conquer. For this reason I am requesting aid from Israel. I always say we have a common fate with the people of Israel, and the Israeli people understand what genocide is. It is for this reason that I request aid from Israel.

[Question] What will happen if the Syrians move south? Will you be able to hold on?

[Answer] Of course. We do not want Syria to be able to separate us and Israel--the people that gave us honor and blood, that gave us life. For this reason this is a war of life and death. No one in the world can separate us from Israel. We will not allow Syria or anyone else to separate us. For this reason, if they want to come here we are prepared to fight to the end against the Syrians or anyone else who wants the same.

[Question] Do you not feel that your fate or predicament here is like that of the Christians in Beirut?

[Answer] Of course, if they can put an end to the Christians in Beirut we will be in a difficult position here. Up to now we have been receiving our salaries from Beirut. We cannot live without financial aid from Beirut, or without moral aid from Beirut. However, we have brothers here, we have helpers. They are happy with us and help us but the situation will get worse if the Syrians succeed in finishing off the Christians in Lebanon. [end recording]

Association Appeals to UN

NC091127Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] While the wave of protest against the murder of Lebanese Christians in Beirut intensifies, the Israeli association for the United Nations has dispatched a cable to the UN secretary general and to the Security Council, asking them to take immediate steps to restrain the Syrians. This is reported by our correspondent 'Amos Goren.

The Israeli association, whose members include public figures and academicians, warns that Syria is about to invade the whole of Lebanon. The cable notes that the moral standing of the United Nations will be completely undermined if it reacts negatively to these developments while continuing to talk about human rights. This appeal has been initiated by about 20 Knesset members and 80 university lecturers.

BEN-ELISAR INTERVIEWED ON EGYPTIAN PROPOSALS

TA071706Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 7 Jul 78 TA

[From the Weekly Newsreel]

[Text] Preparations for the conference that is to take place in London in about 10 days have not yet begun. Egypt has announced that it is prepared to participate in the talks; Israel will give its official answer after the cabinet meeting on Sunday. However, it is assessed that Israel will send the foreign minister to participate in the talks. Israel has been awaiting Egypt's proposals for some time. Now that these have been put forward it transpires that despite their not containing prior conditions they do not exude moderation. Observers assess that if a common denominator between the Israeli autonomy plan and Egypt's proposals is not found in the London talks, the United States will submit its own compromise plan. The director general of the prime minister's office, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, spoke with our political correspondent Shalom Qital on Egypt's proposals as viewed by Israel. [begin recording]

[Question] Dr Ben-Elisar, from the first reactions we heard in Jerusalem to Egypt's proposal we learn that Israel regards the Egyptian proposal as inflexible, a proposal that Israel will not only find hard to accept but hard to discuss. All the same, our representatives will leave for London with the Egyptian proposal serving as a basis for negotiation.

[Answer] It would not be a good thing to go into details before the cabinet meeting takes place. The cabinet will meet and discuss this on Sunday. At the same time there is not a shadow of doubt that the Egyptian proposal is not a plan. We must stress this because we have been hearing the word "plan" from many sources both abroad and in Israel.

We are talking about Egyptian proposals for an Israeli withdrawal--as they put it--from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. There is not even any mention of the words "peace plan." It pays no attention to the possibility of peace being made, either in the Middle East or between Israel and Egypt. There is no doubt that it refers to points and proposals which are not only inflexible but which, in fact, prove to us that from the Egyptian point of view Egypt stands by its classic policy as it has always done--I would even say as in the days of 'Abd an-Nasir.

[Question] Does this surprise you? Did you expect a proposal containing concessions to Israel or a move from the Egyptian position?

[Answer] The truth is that I am not totally surprised, but despite my personally having expected--and many of us did--that the Egyptian proposals would be very extreme, even in the framework of these expectations I was still surprised. I must say that I did not think they would be so extreme--to the extent that within these proposals there would be a point relating to the UN resolution on the refugees which sends us back to the fifties. This includes a UN resolution on the return of the Arab refugees to their homes or the payment of damages. I stress--within the green line. There is no mention of Jerusalem--not even eastern Jerusalem--an Israeli withdrawal from Jerusalem [as heard]. It even surpassed the most pessimistic expectations.

[Question] At the same time, Dr Ben-Elisar, I understand that this proposal does not contain any prior conditions and Israel has repeatedly said that if there are no prior conditions we will go to London. Without looking to the cabinet meeting on Sunday we can assume that Israel will go to London. What will happen then, when Israel's autonomy plan and Egypt's plan--or you prefer to call it the Egyptian proposal--face each other?

[Answer] It is true to say that there are no prior conditions in these proposals and we have always said that we are prepared to negotiate any proposal; thus, we will most probably be prepared to discuss these proposals. However, from a practical point of view, what is the value of proposals when they are a repeat of all the pretty remarks that we have heard from the Egyptian side and not only with respect to a point of departure--a point from which we can begin to negotiate and reach some form of compromise--but we are talking about much less than this. So there is no doubt that the London talks--should they take place, and I hope they do--do not appear to be starting on the right foot, especially because of the fact that, to the extent that this is decided, there will be two proposals on the negotiating table which are essentially unbalanced [bilti me'uzanot], are dissimilar. On the one hand, the state of Israel is seriously and generously prepared to make compromises and has proposed them without any bargaining tricks, and on the other hand, there are Egyptian proposals which remind us of the bad periods of Israeli-Egyptian relations.

[Question] At the same time, there are hints that the Eguptians have submitted in writing what is regarded as an extreme proposal but have, in fact, in the verbal addendum, expressed a willingness to make compromises, and that they had to submit an extreme proposal because of their predicament in the Arab world and so on.

[Answer] Why is it that people are always trying to justify the Egyptians? For example, I have not heard any criticism of Egypt about the fact that in the Egyptian proposals there is no mention of Resolution 242, while criticism is always leveled against the state of Israel, including the issue of 242--when we declared that we accept this resolution.

[Question] You are referring to the United States when you say that criticism is being leveled?

[Answer] I am certainly referring to the United States, but not only to the United States. Thus, I would not seek so many justifications for the Egyptians who, by submitting the proposals that they did, in effect were winking at the Arab world. As far as I know, President as-Sadat is sufficiently strong to be able to submit what he really wants to submit. This was proved when he returned from Jerusalem by the way he was received in Cairo by 5 million Egyptians. So I do not believe in justifications for Egyptian inflexibility. The Egyptian position is inflexible because this is the way President as-Sadat wants is to be--inflexible. This is not a good opening for negotiations with Israel.

[Question] We have mentioned the United States. What role does the United States play here?

[Answer] I certainly hope that the United States will be wise enough to play the role of what they term "honest broker" [two words in English] and no more. I will state a regrettable fact. In the past it was the Arabs who requested that the U.S. administration conduct a more balanced policy. Today, in the United States, we are hearing this request more and more from pro-Israel circles--that the U.S. administration conduct a more balanced and fair policy. [end recording]

CABINET TERMS PROPOSALS UNACCEPTABLE; DAYAN TO GO TO LONDON

TA091415Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Jul 78 TA

[Text] The prime minister has said that Israel rejects Egypt's proposals because they are unacceptable. They cannot bring about peace in the area. However, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will leave for London to participate in the meeting with his colleagues from Egypt and the United States which will take place in 9 days. By doing so he will respond to U.S. Secretary of State Vance's invitation to move the peace process forward and to bring about the signing of peace treaties. Begin was speaking to correspondents about an hour ago at the end of the cabinet's weekly session.

He said that the government has also reached a decision concerning Anatoliy Shcharanskiy who will be tried in Moscow tomorrow on false charges of espionage and treason. The cabinet called upon all governments and parliaments as well as on the scientific community and men of good will all over the world to act to save Scharansky and bring about his release.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman briefed the cabinet on the events in Lebanon.

More on Cabinet Session

TA091600Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Jul 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] The cabinet held a detailed political debate before it decided to send the foreign minister to London. Our political correspondent Yosi La'or has more on this. [begin recording]

[La'or] During the major part of the 5-hour session the cabinet dealt with the political issue. The foreign minister reviewed the latest developments, analyzed the Egyptian plans and reported on the U.S. approach concerning the London meeting.

The majority of the cabinet members there spoke and all of them expressed the opinion that the Egyptian document is entirely unacceptable. In its decision the cabinet emphasizes that the proposals are unacceptable. During the discussion it was explained that the Egyptian plan talks about returning the refugees from 1948, about dividing Jerusalem and about returning to the 1967 borders. The cabinet emphasized that the Egyptian plans are unacceptable because of their nature--that is, that minor semantic changes will not satisfy Israel.

The cabinet ministers raised various ideas concerning the London meeting, mainly maintaining that Israel should point out the positive points in its plan and that it will seek to prevent the presentation of a U.S. peace plan.

The composition of the Israeli delegation to the London meeting was determined. The following people will participate: the foreign minister, Ambassador Dinitz, the government legal adviser, the legal adviser of the Foreign Office and the director general of the Foreign Minister's Office and his spokesman. Along with Secretary of State Vance, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamil and the Egyptian ambassador to Washington, Ghurbal, the U.S. ambassadors to Israel and Egypt will also participate. The meeting will begin next Tuesday and will apparently last 2 days.

More about the cabinet's discussions: One of the ministers asked why the announcement of Israel's participation at the London meeting and its rejection of the Egyptian plan were not published already last week. The prime minister answered that there was a need for a discussion and a cabinet decision.

The question of the Peres-As-Sadat meeting was also raised in the cabinet session. Yig'al Horowitz strongly criticized MK Peres and said that Peres wanted to attain power on the shoulders of As-Sadat.

The political debate was concluded by the prime minister's draft proposal, which was accepted without reservation.

The cabinet also heard a review of the situation in Lebanon by Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman. [end recording]

Begin Reads Communique

TA100655Y JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[Text] The cabinet yesterday officially turned down Egypt's latest proposals on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, but agreed to send Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to London for talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammad Ibrahim Kamil and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The talks begin on July 18.

Cabinet circles clearly had no hopes for breakthrough at the meeting. They tended to describe the cabinet approval of the Dayan trip to the British capital as a gesture of good will, particularly towards the U.S., which has been promoting the conference.

The same sources expected Dayan at best to pursue the revival of the joint Israel-Egyptian Political Committee. President Anwar as-Sadat disrupted that committee's function by abruptly recalling his envoys from Jerusalem last January.

Dayan apparently plans to avoid negotiation of Egypt's proposals and hold off attempts by the U.S. to press their own "compromise" formulas. Dayan, it is learned, would be less than willing to renew efforts for the formulation of a "declaration of principles" on an overall Middle East settlement. He has been insisting that the parties concerned should focus on concrete proposals.

Should the Egyptians remain determined to negotiate their proposals, Dayan will put forward Israel's 8-month-old peace plan.

The foreign minister will be accompanied by outgoing Attorney General Aharon Baraq, Foreign Ministry Legal Adviser Me'ir Rosenne and two other aides.

Egypt's latest proposals were criticized sharply yesterday in the cabinet, which devoted much of its 5-hour session to the London meeting. Other topics tackled included the Lebanese crisis and today's Soviet trial of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy.

Several ministers condemned the Egyptian stance as the most extreme position taken by an Arab state since the 6-day war.

Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or said the ministers viewed the Egyptian proposals as a call for Israel's return to the pre-1967 frontiers, for the eventual establishment of an independent Palestinian state, as well as for the repatriation of Palestinian refugees in Israel.

"We are going to tell Mr as-Sadat: 'Dear Sir, this will not work'," Na'or said. He took pains to stress to foreign correspondents that the cabinet "had not accepted" the Egyptian proposals--not that it had rejected them. It was "significant," he said, that the Egyptians could still table their proposals for discussion.

Na'or left no doubt that Israel would resist the Egyptian proposals--even if they were reworded. The Egyptian plan for the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip "will remain unacceptable," he said.

One cabinet minister was reported yesterday to have compared the Egyptian proposals with the 1970 Rogers plan. The minister recalled that then Premier Golda Meir had said such a plan would bring down any government that adopted it.

Dayan opened yesterday's cabinet meeting by assessing the implications of the Egyptian proposals and the prospects for the London talks. Some ministers saw the Egyptian proposals as consistent with As-Sadat's uncompromising position. Others saw them as a hard-line bargaining stance intended to encourage the Americans to put forward their own suggestions.

In a rare move, Premier Begin personally announced the cabinet decision to dismiss the Egyptian proposals and to send Dayan to London. He read the following communique:

"The proposals submitted by the Egyptian Government on July 3, 1978, entitled 'Proposals Relative to Withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and Security Arrangements' are unacceptable to Israel and cannot, by their nature, lead to the establishment of peace in the Middle East and the conclusion of peace treaties with Israel.

"The cabinet decided to accept the invitation of the U.S. secretary of state and to delegate Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to the meetings with the foreign minister of Egypt, Mr Kamil, which will take place in London on the 18th and 19th July, 1978.

"Foreign Minister Dayan will present Israel's peace plan to the London conference with a view to resuming the work of the Egyptian-Israeli Political Committee and the promotion of a peace-making process aimed at the conclusion of peace treaties."

Begin Remarks

TA100556Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] We will not accept a plan that demands that we return Jerusalem, Hebron, Bethlehem and Gaza. The "no" that we say today to such a peace plan is, in fact, a "yes" to peace and security in the future. This was stated yesterday by Prime Minister Menahem Begin at an assembly in Yavne commemorating the township's 30th anniversary. Here is another portion of the prime minister's remarks. [begin recording]

We fear no one and today also I wish to say and feel it my duty to say that our enemies should know that if they attack this people, this people will overcome its enemies. [applause] This people will again overcome those that rise against it. Let them not try, nor threaten us, nor try to apply pressure on us, nor submit ultimatums, nor submit dictates; all these will not be accepted. This is a proud people, faithful to its country, homeland and it will not move from it, and if necessary it will defend it with all the power [ko'ah] at its disposal. And this evening I will reveal this secret to you--thank God, we have a lot of power [ko'ah] at our disposal. [applause] [end recording]

PRESS COMMENTS ON LONDON TALKS WITH EGYPT

TA100626Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA

[Review of Morning Press Editorials]

[Excerpt] DAVAR writes that the government must regard the foreign minister's trip to London as an opportunity to pave a road to more significant, direct and intensive negotiations with the aim of exhausting all that is held in common and reaching a compromise. The newspaper believes that there is some chance for the London conference. The Egyptian position, in the wake of President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and to this day, has been the opposite of the Khartoum decisions--recognition of Israel is possible, peace is possible and negotiations are possible.

HAMODI'A writes that the government's decision about Israel's participation in the London conference is called for by reality even if this conference does not carry too much hope against the background of the fact that Egypt opposes the Israeli peace plan.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that if there is any chance of breaking the deadlook then it depends on the two sides abandoning their inflexible and extreme positions. It is true that the Egyptian proposals are acceptable neither to the Israeli Government nor to the vast majority of the Israeli public. However, political prudence demands that Israel take the initiative and not meet inflexibility with inflexibility.

HAZOFE says that it cannot be assumed that the meeting between President as-Sadat and MK Peres will be of value as long as Egypt holds such an extreme position as manifest in its withdrawal plan--a plan that makes no mention of a peace agreement.

The JERUSALEM POST writes that if President as-Sadat expected that his new peace plan would drive a wedge between the government and the opposition, he chose the wrong tool. It can be assumed that MK Peres made this clear to Mr as-Sadat.

CABINET AUTHORIZES WEIZMAN TO REPLY TO AL-JAMASI

TA100845Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 10 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[By 'Uzzi Benziman]

[Text] The cabinet yesterday authorized the minister of defense, 'Ezer Weizman, to send another letter to the Egyptian minister of war, 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi, suggesting that the direct contacts between them be renewed.

The cabinet decision came on Mr Weizman's recommendation. In his letter to Al-Jamasi, the defense minister will put forward new proposals for discussion with the Egyptian minister of war. Last week Al-Jamasi affirmed, in a message to Weizman, that for the moment Israel was not putting forward new ideas for discussion and so there was no point in holding a meeting between them. In his message Al-Jamasi did not dismiss the possibility of holding a meeting if Weizman has any new proposals.

In the letter the defense minister will send to the Egyptian minister of war, he will also refer to the new situation created with the convening of the London conference and will propose continuing the bilateral discussions between Israel and Egypt through talks with the Egyptian minister of war.

VIENNA: PERES DISSATISFIED WITH EGYPTIAN PROPOSALS

TA071415Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Jul 78 TA

[Text] MK Shim'on Peres said in a press conference in Vienna that the Egyptian proposals are unsatisfactory because they only make demands of Israel without mentioning what Egypt is prepared to do for a settlement.

He said that these proposals do not mention peace or even the normalization of relations with Israel. In answer to a question, he said that the London conference has a good chance of success and, in his opinion, the gap between the sides is only representative of the opening positions. If both Egypt and Israel agree to meet each other and compromise there is a chance that the conference will succeed. If it fails, he said, the United States will submit its own proposals and this will be the beginning of an imposed solution which no one desires.

Meets As-Sadat

TA100559Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA

[Text] The Egyptian president yesterday told MK Shim'on Peres that he is prepared to set aside the peace plan that he submitted to Israel last week if the talks between the sides deal with the formulation of a declaration of principles and not with detailed plans. The Egyptian president's remarks in the talk were reported by Shim'on Peres' spokesman at the end of the meeting between the two, which lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours.

After the meeting Mr Peres said he believes that the peace contacts would continue and that it is possible to establish diplomatic relations between Israel and Egypt. He stressed that there are certain pitfalls in the contacts but the door is still open. MK Peres said that during the meeting with President as-Sadat he was critical of the Egyptian proposals and asked why they did not mention the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel. At the same time he pointed out that the Egyptian proposal is only an opening position and that the Aswan formula is still valid.

Yesterday, our Vienna correspondent reported that President as-Sadat would meet with President Carter over the weekend in Germany.

Peres on Talk With As-Sadat

TA100807Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres says that the atmosphere in his talk with President as-Sadat was good and friendly but he cannot divulge details before he reports to the prime minister. Mr Peres was speaking with our correspondent Razi Barqay.

He added that he rejects outright the criticism leveled against him yesterday in the cabinet meeting to the effect that he might harm the negotiations with Egypt. I did not appear as a representative of the government nor do I aspire to do so, said Peres. The arena of the Socialist International is very important, he added, and in his opinion the proposal of the leaders of the international with respect to the Middle East is very positive from Israel's point of view.

RABIN ARTICLE DISCUSSES ISRAELI PEACE MOVES

TA071458Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Jul 78 p 1 (supplement) TA

[Yizhaq Rabin commentary: "Faced With the Strategy of Carter and As-Sadat, Israel Needs a More Reasonable Policy]

[Text] Since the Aswan meeting between Presidents Carter and As-Sadat in January 1978 Israel, for the first time in its history, has been faced with a system of political coordination between the Egyptian and U.S. administrations. This means the end of the political coordination that existed between Israel and the United States.

Formerly it was Israel which had the privilege of coordinating positions and holding intimate dialogues with the Washington administration--even after differences of opinion began to make themselves felt. For instance, when the Rogers plan was frozen and stored in U.S. desk drawers, strategic coordination was created between the United States and Israel. This coordination went on for quite a long time--before the Yom Kippur War, after it, and until the end of Gerald Ford's term in office, early in 1977. Every move, political path, overall agreement, interim agreements, their handling and modus operandi--all these were first worked out between Washington and Jerusalem.

That is now a thing of the past. In its stead, as of January 1977, Israel is faced with a joint and coordinated strategy worked out between Carter and As-Sadat. The same applies to tactical moves, which are coordinated ahead of time between the two.

What is this joint strategy? Egypt continues to abide by the fundamental stands presented by President as-Sadat during his visit to Jerusalem. To accept the basis for peace means a peace treaty and direct negotiations to achieve it--as acceptable to Israel. But, in return, As-Sadat has been and still is publicly demanding Israel's withdrawal from all the territories it captured in the 6-day war, and the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people. That is As-Sadat's written doctrine.

As-Sadat agreed with President Carter in Aswan that the United States would continue for her part to adhere to the Brookings plan, which is the Carter administration's peace plan. That is to say, in return for full peace there will be an overall Israeli withdrawal from all the territories, with the exception of minor adjustments of the "green line", in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, and security arrangements, which also include a limited Israeli military presence in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. The aim of this plan is to insure Israel's security, but not enable her to rule over the territories or over the population. Furthermore it mentions the Palestinians' right to participate in determining their future by means of a plebiscite. The Palestinian solution will not include prior consent to a Palestinian state or to PLO participation in negotiations.

If the United States succeeds in inducing Israel to accept the Brookings plan, Egypt will also agree to it; based on the strategic understanding which exists between Carter and As-Sadat, the two countries are now acting. Egypt's activity is expressed on two planes:

The first plane: to isolate Israel from the United States, by causing erosion in pro-Israel support of U.S. public opinion. This process is also assisted by the U.S. administration in its own way, for the more public support of Israel in the United States drops, the more freedom the administration there will have to take action against Israel. From 1947 and ever since, Israel has managed to prevent, through public opinion and the sympathies expressed for her in Congress, what the Washington Departments of State and Defense so badly wanted to happen: turning the policy of these two departments into the practical policy of the United States. U.S.-Egyptian coordination is also aimed at causing the Israeli public to lose faith in those of the Israeli Government's stands which at present prevent President As-Sadat from achieving his objectives; for as the quarrels within the Israeli Government increase in number and the differences become more acute, the chances for its insisting on its declared positions grow less as its capacity to insist weakens. Another aim is to sharpen the contrasts between the government and the opposition.

The second plane: U.S.-Egyptian intentions in the political sphere are aimed at presenting a more detailed Egyptian plan, which in essence is no different from the principles laid down by As-Sadat in his Jerusalem speech. The Egyptian plan must be countered with the Israeli peace plan. Israel has already received it. It contained no prior conditions for holding the foreign ministers' meeting in London, but it can almost certainly be assumed that there will be no possibility of bridging the gaps between the two political approaches which will be presented in London shortly. It is my estimate that in the light of the almost certain deadlock in the London talks, the United States will come up with ideas or proposals of its own, so as to permit the continuation of the negotiating process under conditions enabling the further isolation of Israel from the United States. This will also exacerbate the internal conflicts within the country. Faced with this strategy of Carter and As-Sadat, we must design a policy that will have an answer to two burning problems:

1. A more reasonable Israeli stand than the one reflected in the present peace plan. A stand that will insure a better utilization of, and exhaustion of the chance of reaching a peace settlement with Egypt. In other words, setting aside the "not an inch" policy in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

2. Adopting a stand that will enable Israel to enjoy greater understanding on the part of U.S. public opinion. As a result of such a stand, the serious and grave trends prevailing in President Carter's administration at the present time will be curbed.

To this end, there will have to be a struggle waged in Israel in accordance with the rules of democracy as we know them.

ALLON CALLS ON ALINEMENT TO UNITE

TA061336Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 6 Jul 78 TA

[Text] MK Yig'al Allon has called upon the Labor Party and MAPAM to form a complete unity. He also called upon three Kibbutz movements to unite in order to rehabilitate the labor movement as an irreplacable political movement. He suggested that the two parties get out of, as he called it, "the waiting room" into which they had entered in order to wait for the fall of the Likud cabinet. Allon made his call at the convention of the executives of Hakibbutz Hame'uhad, Ihud Hakkibutzim Vehaqevutzot and Hakibbutz Ha'arzi, convened to discuss the settlement situation at the end of the Likud's first year in power.

He remarked that the cabinet has utterly failed in the economic sphere and has brought about a political collapse in our relationship with the United States in all three centers of power: the White House, Congress and U.S. public opinion.

Allon suggested that the cabinet reexamine the possibility of reaching an agreement with Egypt regarding a declaration of intentions concerning the permanent status of Judaea and Samaria after 5 years of autonomy. He made this suggestion because in his opinion Israel's and Egypt's peace plans cannot serve as the basis for peace because they maintain the policy of "not an inch."

FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS TO SHCHARANSKIY'S WIFE

NC091034Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpt] "The Israeli Government will do everything it can to mobilize international public opinion for Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, who will be tried in Moscow for a crime he did not commit." Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan promised this to Shcharanskiy's wife, Avital, in a telephone conversation before her departure for Paris.

DAYAN SAYS SCHMIDT'S REMARKS REFLECT EEC ATTITUDE

TA061042Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 6 Jul 78 p 9 TA

[By Gid'on Reicher]

[Excerpt] With regard to the FRG chancellor's remarks on Israel's position on the questions of the territories and the borders, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said at the Knesset debate yesterday that "the chancellor's political expressions are in line with the position of the nine members of the EEC. To my regret, this basic position regarding the Palestinians' rights, the occupied territories and Israeli withdrawal is not pleasant for us to hear."

The foreign minister concluded by saying: "When we put the formulas of the 'Nine' regarding the arrangement in the Middle East under a looking glass and reviewed them, we could not, to my regret, complain about the chancellor's words, because he coordinated the FRG's positions with other European countries."

Dayan's proposal that the subject be referred to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee for a discussion was accepted.

GUSH EMUNIM DEMONSTRATES OUTSIDE BEGIN'S OFFICE

NC091306Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Gush Emunim demonstrators staged a protest vigil throughout this morning outside the prime minister's office. They are protesting what they call the absence of a settlement policy in general, and in Judaea and Samaria in particular. The Gush Emunim members are also demanding a clear order concerning the land expropriation policy without which, according to them, it is impossible to establish settlements.

A representative of the demonstrators told our correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, that the Ministry of Defense is holding a day-by-day inspection in Shilo in order to verify that no new settlers have joined the existing settlement so as not to expand the settlements in the territories.

SECURITY FORCES SOLVE RECENT TERRORIST ACTS

NC090645Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Israeli security forces have solved some of the terrorist actions inside Israel--including the incident in which a bomb went off in the Ge'ula quarter in Jerusalem some weeks ago, killing two people. Two suspects have been arrested. Security forces also report progress in their investigation of the blast in Mahane Yehuda market in Jerusalem 10 days ago. Five of those wounded in the incident were released last night from Sha'are Zedeq hospital. Seven more are still being treated there.

CYPRIOT JOURNALIST GUILTY OF ESPIONAGE, ISRAELI ACQUITTED

TA071335Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1055 GMT 7 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Here is a report we have just received from the Tel Aviv district court: Correspondent Hans (Liebrecht) has been found not guilty. (Liebrecht), who was charged with helping the Cypriot correspondent Paskhalis transfer information to the enemy, was acquitted an hour ago in the Tel Aviv district court. The acquittal was passed unanimously by the three judges.

On the other hand, Paskhalis was convicted of gathering information and transferring it to PLO representatives in Cyprus. Paskhalis bought maps and photographs of public places in Israel and transferred them to the PLO. He was convicted by two judges, with one judge dissenting. The dissenting judge, Moshe Talgam, maintained that these acts cannot be regarded as intending to damage Israel's security. The two other judges, Binyamin Kohen and Ya'aqov Qedmi, found Paskhalis guilty. He was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, from which the 6 months he has already served in jail will be deducted.

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI STRESSES NEED FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LDT082038Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 Jun 78 LDT

[Excerpts] Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister said today in talking to a large number of our compatriots:

On behalf of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the government, I tell you frankly that so long as the country's economy is not improved our political and social conditions cannot be improved. Without a healthy economy no country can attain progress and advancement.

Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, received a large number of elders and representatives of tribes from various parts of the country at People's House this afternoon and talked with them in an atmosphere of extreme cordiality. The leader of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister expressed pleasure at meeting with the compatriots and welcomed them to People's House. Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, then congratulated those who were present for the great Sowr revolution and said: As I have often said, I repeat that I am congratulating you on this revolution since this revolution is from you and is your servant.

Nur Mohammad Taraki said: Throughout history and particularly during the past half century, the people of Afghanistan spent their days and nights in an extremely sad and sorry state. The oppressive tyrants, bullies and reactionaries insolently trod under foot the civil, human and social rights of our noble ethnic groups, and even transgressed against the honor of our people.

The chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister added: The past corrupt and moribund regimes and the tools of international imperialism used to sow discord and enmity among such brave peoples of our homeland as the Pushtuns, Hazarahs, Uzbeks and Tajiks and, using this discord and villainy, they ruled, amassed money and put this away in foreign banks.

Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, said: The sowing of discord and enmity among the ethnic groups of the dear homeland finally exhausted the patience and forebearance of the valiant sons of Afghanistan who could not put up with oppression and despotism. This was the reason why the country's genuine patriots closed their ranks around the Afghan People's Democratic Party and struggled for 15 years making every heroic sacrifice in order to overthrow oppression and tyranny and demolish the palaces of the tyrants and despots.

The general secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party added: Your people's government now has a great deal of work to do which it has to carry out with the support and solidarity of the suffering, toiling and patriotic ethnic groups of the dear homeland. We are seeking the paths of happiness and service for the country's oppressed ethnic groups since we know only too well that even now a great many of our people in such outlying parts of the country as Konarha, Hazarejat, Badakhshan and other striken parts live in dark, damp caves under inhuman conditions. They are in a sorry state of extreme indigence and even wear animal skins.

Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, said: We wish to liquidate, at grass roots level, the remnants of tyranny and injustice; destroy discrimination between the honest ethnic groups of Afghanistan brought about by past, corrupt regimes; respect their customs, traditions and culture and bring about for them a life of happiness and joy.

Once again I repeat, these progressive and national aims of ours can only be attained when all patriotic members of the country, whether workers, peasants, toilers or intellectuals, render us aid and support and fearlessly defend their peoples' revolution.

Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, added: We must accept that the state of our country's economy is extremely topsy-turvy. The economic resources have all been plundered by traitorous feudalists, and this has forced us to extend our hand for help from friendly countries; and we welcome every country that helps us without strings. In return for this unconditional aid, we will not give any kind of political privilege to any country and we will not allow any country to encroach on our national identity, independence or nonalinement. This aid does not mean that we will sacrifice our national interests to those of others.

Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, also said: The improvement of political and social conditions in a society is directly linked with the economic development of that society. This is true because the economy makes up the backbone of a society, without which a government cannot play an active role in building the country. Bearing this in mind, the Central Committee, Revolutionary Council, and members of the Government of the DRA are, above all, concerned with raising and developing the country's economic position.

Nur Mohammad Taraki referred to the 2-month long activities of the Government of the DRA, which has brought about fundamental changes in our society and country, and added: In this brief period, your people's government carried out national and patriotic tasks which have enjoyed the backing and support of the country's patriots at large. One should add that putting into operation and carrying out these patriotic and national aims of ours, which were against the wishes of our enemies, forced to them to resort to traitorous instigations and propaganda. These antinational elements, who were against our people's revolution whether inside or outside the country, levelled baseless accusations against our people's regime, resorted to baneful plots and propaganda and gave money to a number of traitorous elements who provoked you against us. We and the honorable ethnic groups of our country have recognized these counterrevolutionary elements and foreign servants and will not allow them to bar the path of our social measures and changes with their baneful propaganda.

Nur Mohammad Taraki, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, said: We and our comrades harbor a profound respect for the principles of the holy religion of Islam and have taken into consideration Islamic canon in the country's social affairs and deem it as sacred. We value highly patriotic men of religion and mullas, and we expect further cooperation and support from them toward constructing a new society in Afghanistan. If they cooperate with us toward this end we will welcome them, but should some of them oppose the sacred aspirations of our revolution we will adopt revolutionary methods toward them.

Referring to the 5-year plan of the DRA Government which is being worked out, Nur Mohammad Taraki said: There are no major capitalists in Afghanistan to implement large projects, but middle capitalists and owners of small factories, by setting up new projects, can play a part in preparing and implementing the 5-year plan and of course their people's government will render them the necessary help and cooperation toward this end.

The general secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party added: To bring to fruition the progressive and people's aims of the revolution requires a great deal of time, and we are certain that, with the energy and power we possess and with the cooperation and support of the patriotic ethnic groups of the country, we will attain our national, progressive aspirations; and let me assure you that your people's government is endowed with the fullest capability and efficiency to safeguard internal security, to struggle against the enemies of the revolution and to defend the gains of the great Sowr revolution.

Nur Mohammad Taraki said: We desire social justice and are making efforts for securing it and do not wish to see our suffering peoples thrown into jail again unjustly and without any reason since the period of oppression and injustice has come to an end.

Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, explained: As our compatriots and you people here are aware, the DRA Government, inspired by the main guidelines of its tasks, has released over 1,000 prisoners who were thrown in jail during the oppressive and despotic rule of past tyrannical regimes, so they may enjoy the taste of freedom on the side of their brothers.

The chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister spoke at length about the plans for land reform and obtaining work for the compatriots and added: Our great success comes at a time when the peasants are enjoying the fruits of their labor and millions of hard-working Afghan people, who have been forced to go abroad in search of work, are returning to their dear homeland and are expending their powerful energy toward serving the people and building the new society in Afghanistan.

TARAKI GIVES VIEWS ON TASKS OF NEW GOVERNMENT

LD071104Y Prague CTK in English 0850 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 7 CETEKA--Afghan Premier Nur Mohammad Taraki characterized the situation in his country as fully satisfactory in an interview for the daily RUDE PRAVO published today.

The most important among the achievements of the April revolution are the ensurance of better living and working conditions for workers, the development of culture, the establishment of trade unions and the release of thousands of prisoners imprisoned by the former despotic regime, Mohammad Taraki said.

Since the revolution, friendly relations have been established with numerous countries, and the effort to maintain and strengthen friendship with friendly countries has been successfully continuing. The Afghan democratic republic has also joined in the world struggle for peace, the Afghan premier said.

He stressed that his government is resolved to carry out its program called "the basic revolutionary duties of the government." It will be on guard in order to suppress imperialist conspiracies and forces which might oppose the revolution. It will concentrate on projects resulting in the removal of the heavy burden shouldered by Afghan farmers. A five-year plan of social and economic development is being worked out by the government.

Political power in the country has concentrated in the hands of the vanguard of the nation--the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan--and the popularity of the party among people is ever greater, Mohammad Taraki stressed.

He said that his country wants to play an active role in strengthening peace in its region and the whole world, deepening friendship with various countries and in reinforcing the nonaligned movement. He added that his country hopes to use the opportunity to obtain increased financial aid from the friendly countries.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ENLARGED

LD081840Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] The Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party [PDP] of Afghanistan held a meeting under the chairmanship of Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the PDP, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, from 1530 to 1730 this afternoon. At this meeting, a discussion was held on the need to expand the party's Central Committee. It was decided to expand the Central Committee of the PDP.

The meeting also elected Mr Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, as secretary to the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

The Politburo of the PDP Central Committee also appointed Mohammad Aslam Watanjar as minister of the interior and Sayyed Mohammad (?Golabgol) as minister of communications. A discussion was also held at this meeting on the organization of the PDP and necessary decisions were adopted.

BANGLADESH

BANGLADESH, BURMESE REFUGEE TALKS BEGIN 7 JULY

BK071350Y Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Formal talks between Bangladesh and Burma on the question of Burmese refugees began in Dacca this morning. The Bangladesh side at the talks was led by the foreign secretary, Mr Tabarak Hussain. Among others, the Bangladesh ambassador to Burma, Mr Zamiruddin, the home secretary and the director general of the Bangladesh Rifles assisted him. The visiting Burmese deputy foreign minister, U Tin Ohn, headed his country's delegation. The 11-member Burmese delegation included the commander of the Western Command, Col Min Guang, and the chairman of the Arakan State Council. The morning session lasted about 70 minutes.

Later, talking to Radio Bangladesh, the leader of the Burmese delegation said a good start has already been made in the opening session. He said he was very much impressed by the attitudes and willingness expressed by the members of the Bangladesh delegation to solve the issue peacefully. He described the talks as cordial and most friendly.

Mr Tabarak Hussain told the Radio Bangladesh representative that he shares the view expressed by the Burmese delegation chief. He said Bangladesh and Burma have agreed on the need for an urgent solution (?of the problem) of the Burmese refugees temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh.

Earlier in the morning, the Burmese delegation called on the foreign minister, Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq. During the meeting, the foreign minister expressed the hope that the delegation would adopt a humane and flexible approach to the problem and would be able to reach an amicable agreement for an early repatriation of the Burmese refugees now temporarily sheltered in the Bangladesh territory. He pointed out that these refugees have lived in Burma for generations.

The foreign minister said the solution of the problem was imperative both for humanitarian reasons and restoration of friendly and good neighborly relations that had existed between the two countries prior to the exodus of the Burmese refugees.

The leader of the Burmese delegation said that he shared the concern of the Bangladesh Government and expressed the desire of his government for an early solution of the problem in the interest of friendly and goodneighborly relations.

Talks Continue

BK081739Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 8 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Official talks between Bangladesh and Burma on the question of Burmese refugee problems continued in Decca today at (?official level). The three committees set up at yesterday's session on the repatriation of refugees, demarcation of land and river boundaries and border ground posts held separate meetings during the day.

A spokesman of the Bangladesh delegation told newsmen this evening that the two sides have continued their negotiations to narrow down the area of differences. He said the talks are expected to continue tomorrow morning. In reply to a question, the spokesman said the Burmese proposal on the repatriation of refugees has been studied by the Bangladesh side. He, however, made it clear that the Bangladesh stand on the arrangement of the repatriation of refugees remains the same.

Agreement Signed

BK091403Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 9 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Bangladesh and Burma signed an agreement in Dacca today on the repatriation of resident Burmese people who are now sheltered in Bangladesh. The agreement was signed by the leader of the 11-member Burmese delegation and deputy foreign minister, U Tin Ohn, and the leader of the Bangladesh side, the foreign secretary, Mr Tabarak Hussain, on behalf of the two governments. The agreement came at the end of 3 days of talks between the two sides.

Later, talking to newsmen, the leader of the Bangladesh delegation said the repatriation will start before the end of next month. He said the two sides have mutually agreed to cooperate in preventing illegal crossing of people from one side of the border to the other.

In reply to a question on the basis of the repatriation, the foreign secretary said: We are working out the details. He said the agreement will cover all the people who have been sheltered in Bangladesh. He described the agreement as satisfactory. Mr Tabarak Hussain said they have also agreed to appoint representatives during the current month who will undertake negotiations on the demarcation of the land boundary between the two countries. They also agreed to undertake repairing of the damaged or missing boundary markers on the Naf River on the Bangladesh-Burma border will also be done. He said they have finalized and initialed all the ground rules which will be formally signed later.

Asked to comment on the agreement, the Burmese deputy foreign minister said he has accomplished his mission to find a solution to the refugee problem. He said the agreement should further strengthen the existing ties between the two countries. He said he was very grateful for the cooperation and warm welcome extended to his delegation.

Earlier this morning, the Burmese delegation called on President Ziaur Rahman. U Tin Ohn said he will convey to President Ne Win the warm feelings and good wishes expressed by President Ziaur Rahman.

The Burmese delegation later left Dacca for home.

INDIA

JANATA PARTY PARLIAMENTARY BOARD MEETS

BK071616Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK

[Text] An emergency meeting of the Janata Parliamentary Board is now in progress at the prime minister's residence. The meeting was hurriedly called to discuss the latest developments.

The Janata president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, has said the prime minister's prerogative in the government's matter is absolute. There can be no question of his interfering in this. He was talking to newsmen this evening in the background of the joint statement by three supporters of Mr Charan Singh earlier in the day that an overall settlement of both the party and government matters by Monday is the underlying commitment for calling off the proposed kisan [farmer's] rally. The statement was issued by Mr S.N. Mishra, Mr Karpuri Thakur and Mr Rabi Ray--all signatories to last night's accord.

Addressing a group of farmers at his residence, Mr Charan Singh said the proposed rally stands unless all outstanding differences regarding the party and the government matters are resolved by the stipulated date. Talking to newsmen, the Janata Party chief explained that last night's accord did not stipulate any deadline for resolving the issues. He would very much like an overall settlement to be arrived at even in a day if it was at all possible.

Crisis Averted

BK081617Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The crisis in the Janata Party has been averted following an announcement in New Delhi this evening that the kisan [farmers] rally proposed to be held on the 17th of this month has been called off. Mrs Chandrawati, chief of the Haryana unit of the Janata Party and the convenor of the rally, told newsmen in New Delhi this evening that it has been cancelled in consultation with Mr Charan Singh. The AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent reports that the announcement came immediately after Mr Charan Singh's appeal to the Kisan Samellan [Farmers Conference] to call off the rally as a gesture of good will.

In a statement issued at the end of two rounds of extensive talks with his supporters--Mr Rabi Ray, Mr S.N. Mishra and Mr Karpuri Thakur--the former home minister expressed readiness to go to the limit of reasonableness to preserve the unity of the party whatever the injuries done to his feelings and his sentiments.

Mr Charan Singh referred to his earlier demand that the problems should be sorted out by Monday [10 July]--and clarified that he was not talking in terms of a legal condition or strict enforcibility. He was merely referring to the understanding among those who were collectively exploring all possible means to end the present unfortunate chapter. He still hoped that the leading members of the party will make sincere efforts to accoomplish this task by Monday. Mr Charan Singh said this will enable them to present a united image at the National Executive on Tuesday.

Referring to the unity efforts, Mr Charan Singh expressed his belief that the party leaders will remember their pledge to the people to remove poverty, unemployment and present concentration of economic power in a few hands. He also reminded them on the commitment to root out corruption at least from the higher ranks of public life and administration.

Mr Charan Singh's statement was read out to a large number of newsmen by Mr S.N. Mishra in the presence of Mr Rabi Ray and Mr Karpuri Thakur. The three leaders were engaged in a hectic round of discussions from early this morning. First they had talks lasting for over 3 hours with Mr Madhu Limaye. Later they reported to Mr Charan Singh and had another round of discussions with him in the evening when the Haryana chief minister, Mr Devi Lal, Mr Raj Narain and Mrs Chandrawati were also present.

The party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, has welcomed the cancellation of the proposed rally. Talking to newsmen, he said he reciprocates Mr Charan Singh's sentiments. He appealed to partymen to make all efforts to bring about unity and cohesion in the party.

Earlier, addressing a gathering of his supporters, Mr Charan Singh expressed the hope that a solution will emerge to the current crisis in the Janata party. He made it clear that he and his followers will not leave the party unless they are pushed out. In that event, he will form a new party and any struggle undertaken will be purely along Gandhian lines.

Speaking to newsmen, Mr Madhu Limaye, general secretary of the Janata Party, said he is not going to give up the unity efforts since the stakes are very high. Any split in the party will be suicidal for democracy.

GANDHI RAPS JANATA INEFFECTIVENESS, INFIGHTING

BK100917Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Mrs Gandhi has alleged that the Janata Party has no goal, nor has it formulated any constructive policy for the uplift of the masses. She was addressing a public meeting in New Delhi. Mrs Gandhi also criticized the infighting in the ruling party.

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